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MUSLIM WARRIOR FROM N. GUJERAT

—A. L. Syed

★

Left:—King George inspects a Bomber.

★

Right:—General Viscount Gort (left), Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, and General Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, in a historic picture taken somewhere in France.

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"Amami Nights": Tin pails and wooden tubs present no difficulties to Tommy when the necessary bath has to be taken. (A picture taken in France).

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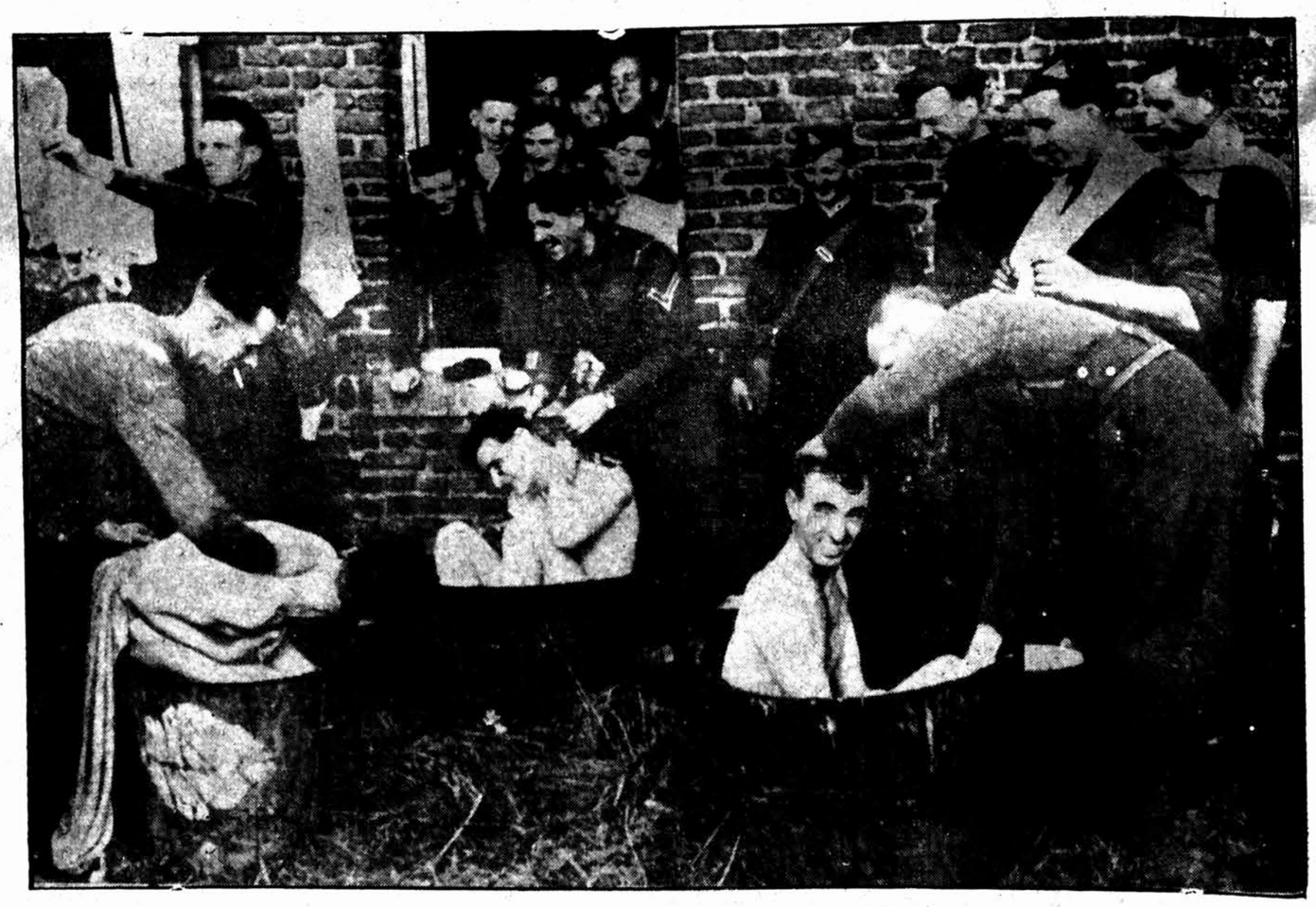

The first batch of British and American war correspondents, to go to France, are seen here about to board the 'plane. All wear British officers' uniform with leather buttons and special badges.

Contrevent, the French horse which won the Cesarewitch last year, annexed the historic New Market Town Plate on Oct. 12th with Miss V. Bullock up. Miss Angela Earl rode the second.

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BOMBAY: NOVEMBER 26, 1939.

The Panther And The Owl

By

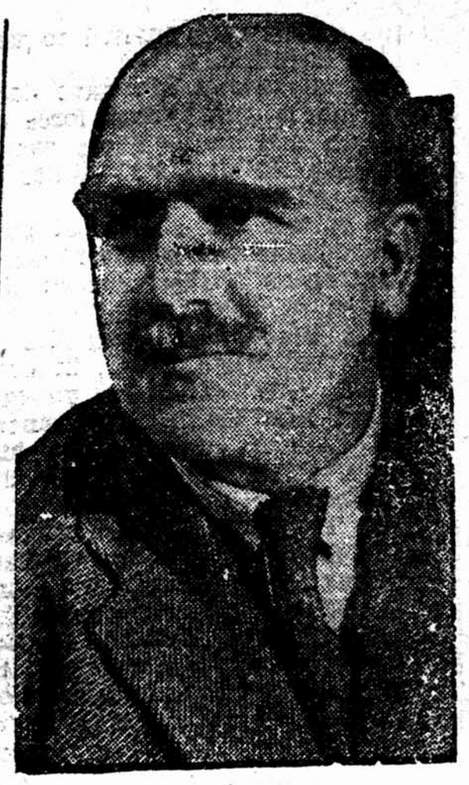
PROFESSOR J B. S. HALDANE, F.R.S.

WILL THE TREMENDOUS WEIGHT OF RUSSIA BE THROWN INTO THE WAR AGAINST US?

It would pay the Soviets to keep out of war for a very simple reason. Their production per man and their population are both increasing faster than those of any other country. They can afford to wait.

For this reason I believe that the Soviet Government was sincere in its support, first of the League, and, even after Britain and France broke the Covenant, of a peace alliance, provided it was an alliance of a really solid and practical character. As the British Government would not form such an alliance, they signed a pact with Germany which automatically localised the war. For since the British navy did not have to face Japan, it could be concentrated in the Mediterranean, and instead of Italy cutting British communications in the event of a war. Britain could cut Italian communications. So Italy and Spain stayed out, and the British and French empires are only threatened at their centres.

Given this situation, the Soviet policy with regard to Poland followed inevitably. If the Red Army's march had been delayed for a week, I, for one, should have confessed myself unable to understand the Soviet policy, and should almost have begun to believe that the Soviet-German agreement was an alliance instead of a non-aggression pact. The Red Army occupied the Byelo-Russian and Ukrainian-speaking areas of Poland, and their inhabitants will be incorporated into the existing Byelo-Russian and Ukrainian republics without much difficulty. If there is a plebiscite in these regions after the war, I do not doubt that an overwhelming majority will vote for the Soviet Union, provided the plebiscite is as free as that in the Saar region.



Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

Soviet's Policy In Poland

But the occupation of Polish-speaking districts creates a different problem. If Stalin really proposed to partition Poland along the line of the Narew, Vistula, and San, then he would be a successor of Catherine the Great, and a century and a half behind the times. But he is well aware of the fact that the Poles have an intense national sentiment, even if they have not always respected that of other peoples. And as a specialist in the problem of nationalities within the Soviet Union, he will doubtless pay full attention to this sentiment. The treatment of the Polish-speaking parts of Poland which the Red Army is occupying will be the most searching test of Soviet policy.

The Soviets will start with one advantage. Many of the Poles in the occupied districts will hate the Russians. But they will certainly hate the Germans worse. And though it is possible to explain the inactivity of the French and British armies on military grounds, the Poles will find it harder to comprehend the doubtless cogent reasons why there was no aerial retaliation for the bombing of Warsaw, although there certainly would have been for that of Paris or London. Even the Pope, who as Nuncio at Warsaw in 1920 condoned Polish imperialism and is said to have supported it, may lose adherents now that this imperlialism has borne its fruits. So the Poles may find that their Russian invaders shine, at least by comparison.

Polish Hatred Of Germany

The contrast will soon be deepened. In the German-occupied area there will be starvation, and the men will be drafted to work in Germany. In the Russian-occupied area this will not be so. If the land is given to the peasants, as seems likely, the Russians will soon have millions of friends. And thus if a Poland shorn of its eastern and western provinces is reconstituted. it will have a distinct Russophil bias, and be ill-disposed to the Third Reich, though not to a peaceful Germany. In fact if the Soviet policy in Poland is correct the Polish nation should become an element of peace and stability in Europe, whereas since 1919 it has been the opposite. But if this end is to be achieved, it is idle to pretend that the task of the Russians in Poland will be easy or simple. But their position in Poland is at least intelligible from their own point of view. Whereas a study of Hitler's policy convinces me that he has not read the important passage in "Alice in Wonderland" dealing with the Owl and the Panther, or if so has not been able to complete the final line:

"I passed by his garden, and marked with one eye
How the owl and the panther were sharing a pie.
The panther took pie-crust and gravy and meat,
While the owl had the dish as his share of the treat.
The banquet once over, the owl as a boon,
Was kindly permitted to pocket the spoon,
While the panther received knife and fork with a growl,
And concluded the banquet by ...."

A Question To The British

I believe that the main reason why people of the Left in Britain cannot comprehend Soviet policy is this. "Why," they ask, "does Moscow draw no distinction between the Western democracies and Nazi Germany? We have an active Labour movement. The German trade unions are abolished. The Communist Party is not illegal in Britain, but Communists are beheaded in Germany. The present Soviet policy is only explicable if Stalin has a sympathy for Hitler's methods." The answer is simple. "What do you mean by "we"? Do you mean Britain or the British Empire, France or the French Empire? I would sooner be a Jew in Berlin than a Kaffir in Johannesburg or a Negro in French Equatorial Africa. If the Czechs are treated as an inferior race, do Indians or Annamites enjoy complete equality?"

Until the British and French Empires become Commonwealths, they can only expect Soviet friendship if their foreign policy is a hundred per cent. peace policy. The British and French peoples may prefer to fight their battles under the leadership of the men of Munich, with the firm resolve to preserve their rule over the coloured peoples of their own empires. But if so they can hardly complain that the Soviet Union remains neutral in the struggle, and occupies itself in stemming Hitler's advance and abolishing feudalism in Eastern Europe.

"This dear comrade!"

"This dear friend!"

(—"L'Oeuvre," Paris.)

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Lloyd George's Plea For Understanding With Russia

Criticises Pre-War Policy Of Britain

Lashing out at his critics, Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech to his constituents in Caernarvon last month explained his recent utterances in the Commons, and declared that he had been falsely accused of proposing surrender.

His speech, he said, had been viciously misrepresented because he never urged that we should beg for peace at any price, as if we were vanquished.

We could not surrender our cause now without covering Britain and the Empire with dishonour and drenching them with the contempt of the world.

"I am the last man in the country to make such degrading proposals," said Mr. Lloyd George.

"You can be firm at a conference as well as on the battlefield. I never objected to Mr. Chamberlain seeing Herr Hitler thrice last year to discuss terms.

BOWED TO DICTATORS

"My criticism in the past has been and still is that the British and French Governments in recent years always gave the impression to the Dictators that they had nothing to fear from the Western Democracies.

"Whenever we proposed that a strong line should be taken over Spain, Czechoslovakia or Abyssinia, there were always noisy interjections on the Government side, 'Would you go to war?'

"These ejaculations resounded through Europe, and the Dictators, who were not devoid of intelligence, knew they meant that, whatever plunder they seized, the British Government would not interfere.

This is no longer the case. France has mobilised her super army, and it is there on the frontier facing the foe.

"That great army is supported by a considerable contingent of British soldiers. Our great fleet, the greatest in the world, is fit and fighting. Our air squadrons have shown their efficiency whenever they have been put to the test. We are adding to our equipment and our strength every day, and the whole Empire is coming to our aid.

"If we entered into a peace conference to-day, it would no longer be a Munich, with its unready forces and its shivering diplomats, bullied and hectored by the German Dictator.

"We could quit the conference if Hitler showed that he meant to cling to his conquests

WAR RESPONSIBILITY.

"The whole world would then acknowledge that the responsibility for plunging mankind into the carnage and catastrophe of war rested entirely on the head of Herr Hitler."

"I simply propose a conference now before great slaughter begins and millions of young men are killed; perhaps, also, many women and children: before the nations become exhausted and civilisation has been thrown back decades.

"A conference could save the world from the miseries of a prolonged war. That is my proposal.

"Since the Munich negotiations the facts of the situation are fundamentally changed in the array of forces on both sides.

"There is nothing more disastrous in life than to refuse to face realities. The Russian-German pact was not only a diplomatic, but a serious, defeat to the Allies. I believe that, with the immense resources at our command and wise and skilful leadership, we can recover that setback.

"In the Turkish Treaty we have scored a notable diplomatic triumph. Let us follow this victory by a better understanding with Russia. It is still within our reach."

LLOYD GEORGE

RUSSIA WAS READY.

Continuing to deal with the Russian situation, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

"At the time of the Czech invasion, France had a firm agreement with Russia to come to her aid if she intervened to protect the integrity of any country attacked by aggressors.

"When it was evident that Hitler meant to use force Russia officially intimated to the French Foreign Minister that she was prepared to implement her pledge to assist France. Not only France knew it, but we also knew it

"Neither of us took any notice of it. Russia was ignored. Mussolini, who had no direct interest in the matter, was invited to the Munich Conference.

"Germany would not have dared to face a tremendous force of land, sea and air. There would have been no war, for Hitler is not altogether a fool.

"We missed our chance of putting a definite end to the rapacity of aggression without even the shedding of blood.

"It is one of the tragedies in history that when Hitler, in defiance of his Munich pledges, marched into Prague and annexed the whole of Czechoslovakia, we approached Russia for the first time.

"The Prime Minister's answer to the German invasion of Czechoslovakia was hastily to guarantee the frontier of Poland.

Two-fifths of Poland is not Polish at all. It is occupied by men of another race and religion who protested against this act of aggression by Poland, and even fought against it.

"The Supreme Council of the Allies in Paris protested against it. The Versailles Treaty did not recognise it. Vilna was subsequently annexed by Polish forces in spite of the protest of the League of Nations. I am very glad to learn that Russia has restored it to the Lithuanians, to whom it belongs.

"We guaranteed Poland regardless of these facts. We guaranteed Poland without even consulting our General Staffs.

"I rose immediately in the House of Commons and said that you could not send a single battalion to the aid of Poland without first of all securing the help of Russia, and I described the guarantee without Russia as an act of madness.

"Russia was snubbed. We dawdled and delayed for months, and never sent a man of any influence or position there to confer with the Russians. It was made clear that Russia would have welcomed the presence of Lord Halifax. He put it off.

"Instead he sent a fifth-rate Foreign Office bureaucrat to discuss a vital Treaty upon which the fate of empires might depend."

RUSSIAN PLAN.

At last Herr Hitler had taken advantage of those gaucheries, and a pact had been signed. As a result we had been deprived of the support of the greatest army, tanks and air force in the world and of at least 50 per cent. of an effective blockade of Germany.

There was still time to revive Russia's February project of a conference of the five Powers, with the addition of the United States. Fighting had not yet commenced in earnest. We were all hanging back in expectancy.

"When hundreds of thousands are perishing amid the shattered concrete of either the Siegfried or the Maginot Line it may be too late." he declared.

"Nothing but the guarantee of the establishment of a new order from which the menace of Nazi oppression is removed can justify us in laying down our arms." declared Mr. Hore-Belisha in a broadcast last night.—"Reynold's News."

CENSOR IN MOGHUL REIGN

A Paper Government

That censorship is as old as the Moghul Emperors is shown in the latest volume of Proceedings of the Indian Historical Records Commission.

The Moghul Government was essentially a paper Government. The division of the empire into so many provinces, the organisation of the administration into numerous departments at the centre, the increasng number and variety of office appointments and the expansion of the imperial territories, all added to the volume of work. This necessarily resulted in the evolution of a well regulated office procedure which tended to become a precedent.

The need for reducing into writing the complicated office procedure was felt towards the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century. Hence the compilation of several works usually known as Dastur-ul-Amals besides the production of several works on administration. So far 11 works of this kind have been traced in the Library of the Muslim University of Aligarh, the State Library, Rampur, the Khuda Bakash Oriental Public Library, Bankipur, the Imperial Record Office, New Delhi and the Library of Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Darjeeling. Not all of them bear the same title.

Medley Of Subjects

The contents of these works are described in the Proceedings for the first time. The subjects include censor, origin of animate beings, area of the world, 64 arts, rules about salaries, including nailing of horseshoes, absence, illness, marriage, death, arrears, entering a contingent of troops of a clan, cash payments in the Deccan, distances, workshops, forts, provinces and their history, cost of Shah Jahan's buildings, six methods of land revenue assessment, statistics and revenues of the imperial territories, the daily life of Shah Jehan's court ceremonies and numerous other items.

IRISH REPUBLICAN ON HUNGER STRIKE

After five days of hunger strike, Con Lehane, a 35-year-old Irish Republican, lay in a grave condition in Abour Hill Prison, Dublin last month.

Doctors and prison officers maintained a constant day and night watch by his bedside.

Mr. Lehane's decision to refuse food and drink was made in protest to what he thought was the State's insult to his profession.

A solicitor, he visited a Dublin prison to interview an arrested client, and was immediately held by the police.

His young wife, who is expecting a baby, was allowed to see him on Monday. She told friends that she could scarcely recognise him.

PROTEST IN DAIL

The Irish public heard of his condition for the first time on Wednesday night, when Mr. William Norton, leader of the Irish Labour Party, protested in the Dail.

Earlier, Dublin papers apparently were afraid to mention his case because of the censorship. Eire's Director of Censorship is Mr. Joseph Connolly, former Cabinet Minister and uncle of the gaoled solicitor.

Last night it was rumoured that other political prisoners in Arbour Hill have gone on hunger strike in sympathy with Mr. Lehane. During the night, slogans about his condlion were painted outside Dublin churches and railway stations.

Mr. Lehane is one of about 100 Republicans arrested by the Eire Government in the past two months.

Kabbaladurga

By N. N.

Devil's Island Of Old Mysore

A DESOLATE hill-fortress, which aptly deserves the title "Tippu Sultan's Devil's Island" is Kabbaladurga, situated some fourteen miles south-east of Channapatna, a town on the Bangalore-Mysore Road. Formed like an inverted cup and consisting of one single mass of black rock 1,500 feet high from the ground level, this fortress was a grim penal settlement at the time of the Mysore Rajahs and their Muhamadan successor, Tippu Sultan. Countless number of prisoners, men and women, princes and soldiers, were sent up the fortress's desolate rock to their death.

A Chieftain's Stronghold

Kabbaladurga owed its existence to a petty chieftain of the locality, Gathak Rajah by name. Finding its huge rock, impregnable on all sides, a very suitable base from which to control the surrounding country, the Rajah built a fortress on it. Water was easily available at the top and if properly victualled and garrisoned, the fortness could hold out against any army for any number of years.

Gathak Rajah ruled from Kabbaladurga the surrounding country for a number of years. From his descendants the fortress was captured by the troops of the Mysore kingdom and converted into a prison, for the disposal of troublesome state prisoners. Kabbaladurga was just the place for that purpose and according to Wilks, the historian of Mysore, it was a place "where the dreadful insalubrity of the climate was mercifully aided by unwholesome food to shorten the sufferings of the victims".

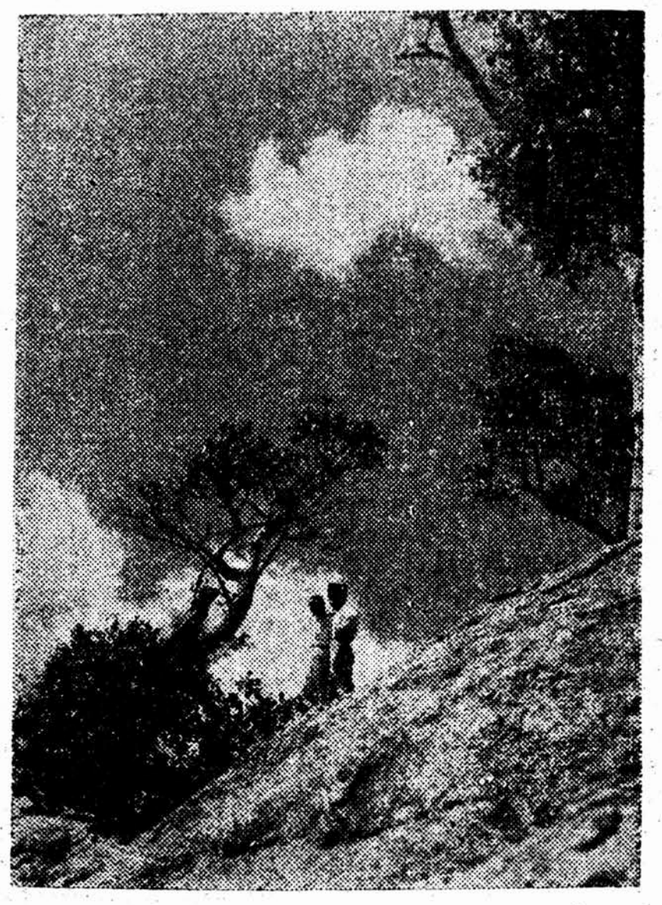
Two Pitiable Prisoners

Many were the prisoners that were led up the burning steps of Kabbaladurga to their doom at top. The most pitiable two among them were Chamaraja Wodiyar VII, a 24-year old king of Mysore and his girl wife. Jealous of the young king's popularity and angry at his scheme for reforms in his kingdom, his regent, Dowager Devajammanni and his commander, Dalavoy Deva Raja Arasu, conspired against him. At a time when most of his troops were out at manoeuvres, the rebel army besieged his palace and burst open the gates. The young Rajah and his trembling wife were captured immediately, put into irons and packed off in a rough cart to Kabbaladurga, a distance of fifty miles from Seringapatam, the capital.

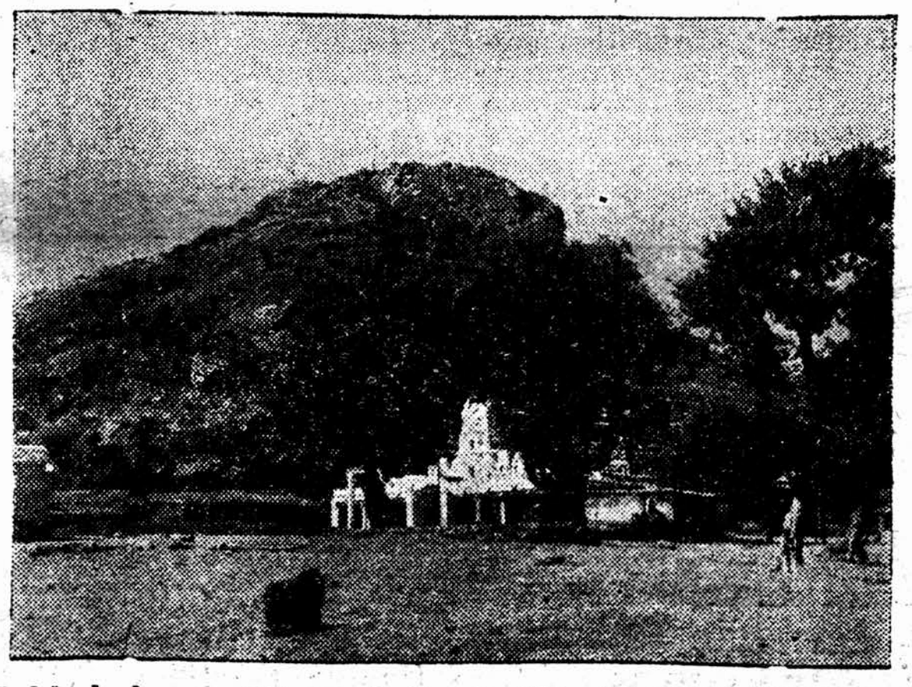
Still shackled, the unhappy pair were made to climb the hard steps to the top of the desolate rock. A rude hut, roughly constructed, was given for them. For two years, the pathetic king and his queen lived until welcome death released them.

Tippu Sultan, who later on came to the throne of Mysore, used Kabbaladurga throughout his reign as a prison. Most of his prisoners were British officers and men, captured during the First and the Second Mysore Wars. At first, these unfortunate soldiers were confined in the prisons of Seringapatam alone, but when more and more prisoners began to arrive, the Sultan had to distribute them into various prisons of his kingdom and Kabbaladurga also had its batch.

The English prisoners were made to live in rude huts on the topmost point of the hill, exposed to sun, wind and rain alike. They suffered many hardships, both from nature and from Tippu's guards. Bad food and dirty water diminished their number continuously and at one time, under orders from a blood-thirsty Killedar (commander of a fortress), twelve officers of Colonel Matthew's army were poisoned in their food. When in the end, after the third war of Mysore and the treaty between the English and Tippu Sultan, an English detachment went to Kabbaladurga to receive English prisoners there, only four miserable men came out of their huts into freedom.



Looking from Tippu's Drop.



Kabbaladurga, Tippu Sultan's "Devil's Island". Many unfortunate prisoners met their doom on its unhospitable top.

Difficult Climbing

Climbing Kabbaladurga is difficult task. There is only one way up the hill and even that is so much obliterated from disuse, that only an experienced guide can pick it up. The path is rugged enough even at the beginning, but as it twists up the hill, it becomes more and more dangerous. The last hundred feet at the top are extremely difficult to negotiate. The steps, cut laboriously into the solid rock, are very narrow, being at the most six inches wide and three inches deep. The ascent is very steep and it requires extreme wariness on one's part to walk in them to reach the top.

A few tottering walls, the remnants of the old fortress, still remain on the top. A number of buildings or to be more exact, what were once buildings, can be still seen and they consist of Tippu Sultan's quarters, the prison houses, the powder magazines and the granaries. Two springs containing very bad water are also situated inside the fortress.

A particularly sinister spot in Kabbaladurga is Tippu's Drop, a place where the rock of the hill decends along a sheer precipice, 1,500 feet in depth. It was from here that many unlucky prisoners were hurled down to their doom.

CHIEF RACIAL TYPES OF INDIA

BRONZE HEADS FOR INDIAN MUSEUM

Ethnographical Study Facilitated

Thirty bronze heads, representing the chief racial types found in India, have been purchased by the Government of India, for the Ethnographical Gallery of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, from Mrs. Marguerite Milward, a distinguished sculptress and pupil of Bourdelle.

The figures, which enable visitors to form a correct picture of the main races of India, have for the present been placed in the western end of the Gallery, but will shortly be displayed on pedestals where they will get full advantage of light and provide an additional attraction.

Mrs. Wilward spent two years in India, travelling extensively in search of representative specimens of the aboriginal tribes, her itinerary including even distant hills and jungles. The sculptured heads are made from living individuals selected for Mrs. Milward by anthropologists and local officers belonging to the Government of India and the Indian States, who are intimately acquainted with the different tribes and know their peculiar somatic features.

Somatic Peculiarities

The heads, besides being works of high artistic excellence, are illustrative of the somatic peculiarities of the different tribes

(Continued On Page 32)

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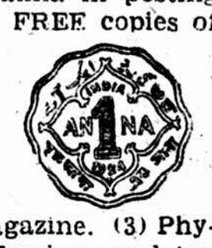

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JAPANESE ART

NATURE, EQUALLY WITH PATRONAGE OF THE COUNTRY'S RULERS, HAS CONTRIBUTED TO THE STRIKING PROGRESS WHICH ART HAS MADE IN NIPPON

By E. D'LIMA

THE Japanese are a singularly active and progressive community and in some respects have equalled and surpassed the most skilled communities of Europe. In the elements of material civilisation they have surpassed all the other Eastern nations.

Japan is also called Nippon, which is the name of its largest islands. The existence of Japan was never mentioned by the ancients. Ptolemy, the famous ancient geographer, never mentions it in his works. Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian traveller who visited China in 1280, was the first to mention of its existence. Mendez Pinto, a Portuguese, is said to have been the first European who landed in Japan in the 16th century.

The early cultural history of Japan is almost lost in obscurity. In the reign of Yuryaku (4th century) progress in the art of Japan was first noticeable. But the history of Japanese art shows that at various periods the artistic influence of China had a great effect in moulding the art of Japan, though politically Japan has been independent of China through all ages. Thousands of years before the ports of China and Japan were opened to other countries, the Japanese cultivated their arts chiefly through State patronage. Inspired by Budhism their ideas were truthfully and beautifully expressed in concrete forms along independent and national lines.

Introduction Of Buddhism

The advent of Buddhism into Japan helped the art of that country to progress, flourish and leave behind great monumental relics. Buddhism was introduced into Japan through Korea in the middle of the 6th century by the King of Kudara, one of the three kingdoms of Korea. The king made a gift of Buddhist scriptures and images to the Imperial Court of Japan in the reign of the Emperor Kimmei. There were two powerful families in Japan at this time—the Soga and Mononobe—the former of which was in favour of the introduction of Buddhism into Japan and the latter deadly against it. This dispute was carried on for 36 years when ultimately Unako, son of Iname, head of the Soga family, put to death the head of the Mononobe family. Thus, the anti-Buddhist influence was destroyed. With the introduction of Buddhism a number of foreign monks from China, Korea and India settled permanently in Japan. These monks were the teachers of the higher branches of a learned education, and they also devoted themselves to painting religious subjects. Thus the civilization and culture of this country received a tremendous push through these priests.

Art In The Suiko Period

As early as the 7th century in the reign of the Empress Suiko Buddhist art had reached a stage, when some of its productions could be compared favourably with contemporary Chinese work. Many painters, potters, saddlers, and brocade weavers came from Korea and China in the reign of the Empress Suiko. Several of these kinds of artists and artisans had come to Japan from Korea at the invitation of a previous ruler the Emperor Yuryaku. Their works had a powerful effect and influence on Japanese art.

Chinese art had always created a very favourable impression in the European world from the 17th century onwards. Its porcelain productions were world-famous. Japanese art was for centuries unknown in foreign countries, and only lately has it begun to receive the recognition it deserves.

National Art

After the Heian era which existed from the close of the 6th to the end of the 9th century the Japanese began to develop an art on purely national lines. No more did foreign influence play a predominating part in the art of the country which had a national outlook from now onwards. Art took such a firm hold of them that it entered into everything they did. "Art with them is not only a conscious effort to achieve the beautiful but also an instinctive expression of inherited taste".

Although the history of Japanese art points to one fact that the people are susceptible to foreign influence, nevertheless during the course of several hundreds of years they have assimilated the foreign arts and helped themselves by creating a new art of their own, which may be characterised as a national art. In this evolution they have not lost their own individuality under foreign influence.

The Mikado And Shoguns

In the 6th century the Mikado appointed Shoguns to act as military commanders. These Shoguns later on usurped the Imperial functions delegated to them by the Mikado. On account of the feudal system then existing as in England and France they secured a warlike following, which crippled the power of the Mikado. The Mikado is considered in Japan to be the direct descendant of Amaterasu, the Sun God, and is therefore, said to hold all power in the country, both spiritual and temporal. From the middle ages till about 1868 the real power in the country was, however, in the hands of the Shoguns, who held the reigns of military government, and their overlords, appointed under conditions of military service, became local chieftains and Daimios. But, whether the Mikados or the Shoguns were in power, this did not affect the cultural development of the country. The arts and crafts of the country flourished except perhaps when Civil War was at its height in the country. The military class promoted the cause of art with the same zeal as the members of the Imperial House.

Secular Art

In the Fujiwara period in the 10th century secular art began to assert itself, and by the 14th century in the Ashihaga Period it reached a high standard of development. It could not only hold its own on the same level as Buddhist art, but sometimes rose above the religious art in beauty and excellence.

Sources Of Inspiration In Art

Japanese art has made steady progress chiefly through the patronage and encouragement it received from the Rulers. Japan is also peculiarly fitted for promoting its art tendencies, chiefly because it abounds in the beauties of nature. Its landscapes, waterfalls, mountains, etc., are rich in creating inspirations for receptive minds. This helps a great deal in promoting the growth of art and brings creative thoughts in the minds of the imaginative artists. Nature inspires their souls and fills their minds with beautiful ideas, which are translated into their works.

Though the history of Japanese art goes to prove that Chinese art very often influenced the art of Japan even after the Heian Period, that influence did not smother the individuality of Japanese art. In their origin both the arts have a close affinity, and the heights of development reached by Japanese art has been chiefly through the aid of Chinese art.

Foreign Influence

The late Yedo period (1716-1868) saw the influence of Western art in the art of Japan. This was due to the reading of Dutch books by the Japanese, and its influence on paintings was very marked. The early days of the Meiji-Taisho period (1868-1926) also retained this foreign influence, but towards the end of the Meiji era the Japanese began again to promote the progress of their own old healthy national art.

Painting

Oils were used for painting from olden times, but this was used more for the painting of murals. Water colour has been the chief medium of painting in Japan, just as oils in the Occident. The Japanese painters do not concentrate much on painting the beauty of form of the human figure. Oriental paintings are generally devoted more to the abstract representations of the figures than to the accuracy and nicety of the human figures. They give great importance to the action of the figures and this accounts for the excellent paintings of historical subjects and genre pictures. The Westerners give importance to copying the beauty of form, while the Orientals value the beauty of action. In paintings of dancers, for instance, the European painter will depict the figure draped in light and tight garments so that the body line may be clearly visible. The Japanese will clothe his dancer with heavy clothing, but his painting will charm the audience with the beauty of her expressional movements.

In the paintings of animals and birds, Japan stands second to no other country in the world. She cultivated this art from a very early period. But, in landscape painting China is a formidable rival to Japan.

One of the differences between European and Oriental paintings is that the former is keen on delineating from the real, while the latter draws freely from his imagination and memory.

Short Story In Karnataka

A Host Of Writers, Medieval And Modern, Have Most Successfully Wielded This Form Of Literature To Portray The Life, Customs And Genius Of The People Of The Province

(By A. N. KRISHNA RAO, Editor, "VISWA VANI," Bangalore).

Short story in its present form is of quite recent origin in Karnataka. Short story is a definite form of artistic expression as distinguished from a shortened form of novel. A story told in a short space cannot and does not necessarily go in the name of short story. Short story like the one-act play ('Anka', as the Sanskrit dramatists conceived) is short, direct, and has a perfect structural form. It aims at unity of space, time and action. In no other form of Literature such great emphasis is laid on the unity of atmosphere, situation and character. It has to express definite things in a definite way.

To the master short story is the simplest form of artistic expression. In the hands of a Maupassant, O Henry and Poe short story appears in its pristine purity. It is the envy of the beginner. In the hands of the novice, short story reveals itself in all its multiple forms, staggering him by its colossal complexity. What reads as a masterpiece in the hands of a Maupassant appears bald and colourless in the hands of the novice.

Karnataka's Pre-eminence In Short Stories

It is in this form of literature that Karnataka of to-day stands supreme. Contemporary Karnataka has such a rich harvest of short stories dealing with various aspects of human life and emotions. As early as 9th century A.D. Nripatunga, the Prince Poet, laid emphasis on "Minimum space and maximum effect" and this indirectly sowed the seed of short story. An earlier work belonging to 2nd century A.D., 'Oddaradana,' contains a few parables resembling the modern short story. Great poets like Pampa, Ranna and Janna used the short-story form without knowing its intricate delicacies. Harihara and Chamarasa, two great poets of the middle ages, specifically employed short story for their 'Lives of Veera Saiva Saints' and lately Nayasena and Lakshmisa practically gave it a form of lasting importance and genuine artistic va-

(Continued On Page 28)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A FOLK PLAY

ANDHLANUN GADUN—By Jugatram Dave published by the Nawajivan Press. Ahmedabad pp. 40, 3rd edition; price one anna only.

This is an allegorical short play. The villagers of the Bardoli Taluka have often played it on the stage. The villager is represented by a blind cartman. He has lost the track, and does not know how to reach the destination. He goes on asking everyone who meets him on the way to take him out of the difficulty. He is first met by an obliging teacher and his disciples. They lead him to the right road. The King and the bania also render him necessary assistance. Each of them advise him to take certain precautions, and warn him that unless he is careful cheats may ruin him. In another scene, he has again missed the road, and is unable to find it, A few mischievous boys appear on the scene. The cartman appeals to them to lead him out of the difficulty. But the villains play a practical joke upon him by leading him still further astray, and into a pit. Then comes to him the village magician. He promises to restore him his eyes and for the purpose requires him to remove all his clothes. Eventually he runs away with the clothes. Then comes a money-lender. He is prepared to lead the blind man out of the difficulty for consideration. The price fixed is the cart. Thereafter he is encountered by the village chowkidar and the village liquor-sellers, and he becomes a victim of every one of them. The moral is that the combination of the three—the sowcar, the chowkidar and the ijardar (liquor-seller)—have ruined the villages, At the end, the spinning wheel is presented as the solution, not merely because of its productive capacity as a machine, but because of its spiritual and cultural message..

K. G. M.

GITADHWANI, by Kishorlal G. Mashruvala, printed at the Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad, Price Re. 0-1-6.

The Bhagvad Gita has been rendered into Gujarati verse by Mr. Mashruvala, who is a scholar both of Sanskrit and Gujarati. He has made the version as simple as possible and those who desire to read the Gita, but do not know Sanskrit, will find in this little book, a very handy means of doing so. K.

LAJAMANI by Avinash Vyas, printed at the United Printers, Bombay. Price Re. 1-8-0.

Lajamani means the Sensitive Plant and Mr. Vyas has given this title to this collection of his poems (Garbas), because out of modesty, he was shrinking within himself at the slightest breath of the thought of publicity. The Garbas are set to music and notation accompanies each of the poems. This would facilitate singing. Poetic concerts in some of the poems, are very good: e.g., in the last poem, which is illustrated, and which describes a cloud burst at an evening in the month of Shravan which is designated "the woman water carrier of the world."

K.

URDU PERIODICALS

SCIENCE (Delhi)—The issue for the second quarter is as usual replete with interesting and informative articles. The place of honour is assigned to an article written by Prof. Bernardhart dealing with the psychology of rumours. It is translated by Prof. Mutazid Waliur Rahman. Readers who want to reap the fullest advantage from this article, should not fail to read Prof. Jwala Parshad article which appeared in the issue for October 1938 on the same subject. Mr. Mahshar Abidi's article on how the various animals defend and protect themselves, makes an interesting reading. Article on tanning is continued. Mr. Tarachand Bahil relates the story of the heavens in a very readable style and in this connection throws light on the various discoveries so far made. The last pages are devoted to gleanings about various inventions and discoveries.

JAMEA (Delhi).—The latest issue for November opens with a letter from Dr. Zakir Hussain. It is dated the 11th September. The Doctor is due to return to India in this month. The next article gives a dialogue of Socrates with one of his friends in the prison before he drinks the cup of poison. The dialogues will afterwards be published in a book-form by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu. Another interesting article is the one dealing with socialism. In the article on the Jews the writer tries to show that wherever they have gone, they have introduced usury and opines that it is this thing which has brought ruin in its wake. The article dealing with education by means of trips is interesting. In the poetry section poems by Jigar Moradabadi will repay perusal.

FARAN (Amritsar)—It is a newly started magazine. It is edited by Mr. Muhammad Inayat Khan "Hairat" who once successfully conducted the "Sarosh." The issue for November contains several readable articles. The comparison between Zauq and Ghalib may repay perusal. "Razi" refers in an article to the ancient textile industry of India and traces its growth from the beginning. "Muhabbat ki Qurbanian" is a very readable story; it is full of pathos and human touch. It is a protest against the conventions of the society which does not tolerate any marriage between two persons of different faiths. In the poetry section, poems by Hairat, Raz and Azhar are very well-written. Annual subscription is Rs. 3.

ISMAT (Delhi)—The issue for November opens with an article by the late Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi on the significance of fasting. Jamila Begum's article on "dreams and their interpretation" is interesting. Shaher Banu describes the customs and ways of living of an aboriginal tribe of Nagpur called Barhur. Begum Aziz Khan describes in an article how certain chronic cases were cured by the late Masih-ul-Mulk Hakim Ajmal Khan and in this connection dwells upon the beauties of the Greek system of medicine. Among the poems those composed by Khurshid Iqbal Haya and Mahmud Israili are splendid. "Man" and "Shahkar" are fine stories.

Uses Of Lac

'USES OF LAC' by Dr. H. K. Sen, M.A., D.I.C., D.Sc., (Lond.) and S. Ranganathan, B.A.

The compilers of the booklet "Uses of Lac" (1939) have made a certain choice of the method of treatment of the subject by which they have well carried out their none too easy a task. Compilations of the kind are more often laboured and they repel while this one invites and rivets the attention of the reader. Though concise, it is explicit; while it informs, it inspires also. Only scientists of experience, deep studies and cultivated capacity of teaching can successfully achieve the two-fold objective of instructing and stimulating the spirit of enterprise in nationally-minded Indians for further utilisation of this wonderful resin cum red-dye and white wax produced by the mysteriously industrious insect of the bug order, on a variety of trees in some of the countries in the middle East, mainly in India, Burma and Indo-China and Siam.

Though scientists, the compilers talk, in the booklet, to plain men in plain language. The chief beauty of it lies in the simplicity of the relation between its form and its function—with this proper combination, the diction invites, holds, pleases and interests even the hard-headed businessman. They have also not overlooked the technician, who, if inclined for details, may, with advantage, turn and draw information from the 35 selected books, reports and journals mentioned in the well devised bibliography.

The attractive samples of moulded articles of shellac for domestic services painted on the frontispiece with 18 more illustrations in a booklet of 78 pages are so well located that they not only relieve the monotony of rather a dry subject, but they also helpfully elucidate the text and facilitate easy understanding of its subject matter by the prospective industrialist.

This booklet is, besides, published in time, now that the All-India Economic Planning Committee has been labouring over detailed deliberations on economic development and industrialisation of the material resources of India. This booklet, amongst others of its kind on the utilisation of the innumerable but hitherto unconsidered products of Indian fields and forests, must render them helpful service. This booklet tells us or rather deplores that India uses only 2 to 3 per cent. of her total production of this wonderful resin cum dye stuff and that the bulk of 41,000 tons (833,961 cwts. in 1937) has been yearly exported abroad for so long and that India imported again its off-springs of songs records, electric insulating materials, protective and decorative paints, polishes, finishes, varnishes, even sealing and cementing waxes—all at a disproportionately higher prices, insidiously denuding herself of her wealth. All such and many more articles can be made in India as they are in America and Europe which take away the lac in a variety of forms.

Though the experts on the Planning Committee may find Chapters VII and VIII inspiringly informative, yet impression is left on the reader's mind that "miscellaneous applications of shellac" and "Recent researches and developments" should have been more amply suggestive, affording stimulation for immediate utilisation in India of her shell-lac for newer finished products and dyestuffs to enrich Indian life and labour. In the form, figures and functions the compilers have successfully and usefully achieved their objective of popularising the uses of lac in the land of its origin.

The authors and their erudite confreres may do further distinct service by timely publications of many more treatises similarly explicit and intelligible on several other Indian raw materials exploited out but not worked up into finished products in the country as it is the sorest need of India. The unwanted short staple cotton, its linters, several grasses and a variety of woods require urgent treatment for alternative uses for pulps, for rayons, papers and cellulose plastics.

SARABHAI.

INTERNATIONAL DOUBLE TAXATION

PREVENTION OF INTERNATIONAL DOUBLE TAXATION AND FISCAL EVASION. By Mitchell B. Carroll.

Under the title "Prevention of International Double Taxation and Fiscal Evasion", a booklet by Mr. Mitchell B. Carroll, American Member of the Fiscal Committee of the League of Nations, has just been issued.

In this book the author shows how the fiscal experts who have been working under the auspices of the League for nearly twenty years have, by their collective efforts, helped to reduce the serious hindrances to international economic and financial relations which are presented by fiscal barriers.

The model conventions prepared by these experts have formed the basis of nearly sixty general agreements between Governments for the prevention of double taxation in regard to direct taxes, and a still greater number of special agreements relating, in particular, to succession duties, the taxation of maritime navigation concerns, and the taxation of agencies of industrial and commercial undertakings.

The author also indicates the direction which will be taken in the future work of the Fiscal Committee. This Committee has seen its field of activities extended by the submission to it of certain general problems, for example, the question of the technical principles applicable to various categories of taxes.

This example will demonstrate to readers of the book the fruitful and essentially practical nature of the technical work performed by the Fiscal Committee, whose members include specialists from countries which are not Members of the League as well as from Members States.

RELIGION

ISHWAR-SIDDHI. By Ramgovind Trivedi and Gaurinath Jha, Vedic Pustakmala, Sultanganj, (E.I.R.) Pages 267 and price Rs. 2.

Everything about God is well dealt with in easy and simple language. All the principal religions of the world are described in nut-shell. The printing and get up of the book do not justify the price of Rs. 2.

HERBAL REMEDIES

AYURVEDIC SUGAM CHIKITSA By M. Achalram, Shri Achalashram, Jodhpur. Price Re. 1-8-0 pages 356.

The book is a compilation of 3,000 country and herbal remedies, which can be had for almost nothing in villages. The chapters on health and hygiene, pulse examination and diagnosis are interesting. The lay man will find the book useful. The book may be distributed free among villagers and workers engaged in rural re-construction.

Bombay Pentangular Final

BOWLERS' DAY AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

Muslims 141 For 2, 199 All Out: Amar Singh And Naidu Brothers Unplayable

HINDUS' DISASTROUS START: AMIR ELAHI'S 2 WICKETS WITH 2 BALLS

By JAMIL ANSARI

MUSLIMS (First Innings) 199
HINDUS (First Innings) ..... for 3 wkts 47

Amar Singh is as easily one of the unluckiest class bowlers in India as Wazir Ali is one of the luckiest class skippers and batsmen in the country! The respective experiences of these two players at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday, the opening day of the encounter between the Hindus and Muslims in the final of the Bombay Pentangular Cricket Tournament, stand in vivid juxtaposition.

Wazir's Luck And Amar Singh's Bad Luck

Wazir Ali began the day by winning the toss for the Muslims. The Muslim skipper went on to see one of his opening bats, Kadri all at sea with Amar Singh's well-pitched in-swingers and the other, Mushtaque Ali throughout playing the Kathiawari with a 'dead' bat—saw Amar Singh miss the stumps by hair-breadths at least once in every over, later felt very much relieved when Amarnath dropped Dilawar at silly point off unfortunate Amar Singh, before the Muslim wicket-keeper had opened his account (Dilawar went on to knock up 45, and was incidentally the top-scorer for his side)—and ended up by himself pulling the Lancashire League professional into his wicket for the ball to hit the stumps without dislodging the bails!

Amar Singh And "C. K." The Real Heroes

Wazir Ali's score was only 1 at that time, and the Bhopal player went on to contribute a valuable 33. Considering that between them Dilawar and Wazir scored 78 of their side's total of 199 runs, as also the ease with which the Naidu brothers, particularly C. S. Naidu thereafter ran through the Muslim team, Amarnath's mistake and the 'obstinacy' of the bails, was nothing if not rank good luck for Wazir Ali and his men and rank bad luck for Amar Singh and his team mates! Ever since the Ranji Trophy match between Nawanagar and Bombay was played there, late last month, the Brabourne Stadium field has seen no other bowler send down so many excellent deliveries day after day as Amar Singh and yet luck has played no other bowler such a 'dirty' trick—day after day. Against the Muslims yesterday, the Kathiawari's pre-lunch figures of

O	M	R	W
18	11	23	1

speak for themselves. And though he couldn't actually claim any more victims for the innings, Amar Singh was to a very great extent responsible for the sensational success of the Naidu brothers—this without detracting from C. S. Naidu's magnificent 7 for 78. It was Amar Singh who first upset the batsmen's psychological balance by pinning them down to helpless ultra-defensive methods, the Naidu brothers driving home the advantage by making the batsmen go at their more tempting stuff only to pay the penalty. But more than anything else the Muslims' sensational after-lunch collapse when 8 wickets fell within 1 3/4 hours for a mere 58 runs, is a glaring tribute to C. K. Naidu's masterly handling of his bowlers. "C.K.'s" strategy of quick bowling changes at a crucial stage of the game was a highly commendable though daring manoeuvre.

Unimpressive Muslim Batting

About the Muslim batting yesterday all that can be said is that it certainly did not live up to traditions and reputation. Barring Mushtaq Ali, Wazir Ali and Abbas Khan none of the remaining batsmen could confidently cope with Amar Singh, C. S. Naidu and C. K. Naidu. And of these three Abbas Khan was certainly the most impressive, on the day's display—and it's indeed a pity Wazir couldn't promote him in the batting order. Nazir Ali was merely the shadow of a great name. Jehangir seems to be hopelessly out of practice. Saeed Ahmed's batting has definitely deteriorated and Dilawar Hussein, though he got together a valuable 45 certainly did not please with his awkward, depend-on-luck methods. In fact the Muslim wicket-keeper's innings was a tedious hotch-potch of streaky cuts, powerful pulls and God-sent 'lives'!

Rangnekar apart—the Hindu fielding was generally invulnerable though slackened down. Hindlekar did well behind the stumps—but his failure with the bat, later in the afternoon amply showed that Bhandarkar would have been, on the whole, a happier choice.

Amar Singh

Amir Elahi's Sensational Bowling

Though bowlers throughout had the upper hand yesterday, the real bowling sensation—in fact the most brilliant feat of the day—stands to the credit of Amir Elahi. Being brought on just a few minutes before closure was applied for the day, the Northern India slow-spinner opened in a sensational manner, clean-bowling Vinoo Mankad and C. K. Naidu successively with his very first two deliveries, and was deprived of an amazing hat-trick by the next man in—S. Banerji.

Both these deliveries were real good-length cleverly flighted top-spinners pitched well outside the leg-stump and in both cases the batsmen were completely beaten by the ball. Amir Elahi's two quick wickets have certainly put the match in a very interesting position and it remains to be seen to-day whether the Punjab slow-spinner will emulate his Indore 'counter-part,' C. S. Naidu and send the Hindu team back within the Muslims' first innings total of 199. With 7 wickets intact the Hindus still require 152 runs to reach that figure.

Amir Elahi.

(Details Of Play On Page 20)

Rs. 500

Lucky Number Scheme

WILL BE RESUMED

From Next Issue

National Flag Scares Sir Harry Haig

Farewell Visit To University Abandoned

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

H. E. Sir Harry Haig, Chancellor of the Allahabad University, will not now preside over or deliver his convocation address at the Annual Convocation of the Allahabad University, which was fixed some time ago for 3 p.m this afternoon. The following letter from His Excellency the Governor, to the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University dated Allahabad, November 25, was released to-day for publication.

THE LETTER

"I regret that, owing to the decision to have the Congress Flag flying on the occasion of the University Convocation, I am unable to fulfil my engagement to preside at the Convocation and deliver the convocation address. In 1937, on the occasion of the Jubilee Convocation, a move was made, to have the Congress Flag flying. I made it clear to the University authorities, that in that event, I should be unable to preside. The position which I felt bound to take was understood, and the proposal was not pressed.

UNACCEPTABLE POSITION.

On the present occasion, you invited me to preside over the Convocation and to deliver the Convocation Address, and the date was fixed several months ago. It was, however, as I understand, only three days ago that a proposal to fly the Congress Flag on this occasion was brought forward. I am told that the proposal was made on the basis of an undertaking given two years ago, that permission would be granted for the Flag to be flown on November 25, each year. The situation was one which, it might have been thought, could be settled without a breach of any such undertaking, and, at the same time, without putting me in a position which I could not accept. But this has not proved possible. You will understand that as the Governor, my position precludes me from presiding over a function held under the flag of any political organisation.

H. E.'s REGRET

There is also a wider aspect of this matter. The University is meant for all alike, and should be tolerant of different opinions. I cannot think it right, that it should be sought to proclaim the University on the most important day of the University Year, as an appanage of a particular political party, however numerous and influential that party may be. It is a cause of great regret to me, that I have been unable to pay my farewell visit to the University

(Continued on page 12.)

Plots Galore Against Hitler's Life

Gestapo Members Charged With Treason

LONDON, November 24.

Two plots against Hitler's life prior to the Beer Cellar explosion were described in a Swedish newspaper "Goteborghandels Tidningen" by the Paris Radio.

One plot, says the newspaper, was discovered in January and 70 arrests were made. The second was discovered at the end of August and among the hundred arrested were Black-Guards Brown-Shirts and Hitler-Youths.

The members of S. S. and Gestapo have been charged with treason in recent weeks and a number of mysterious clashes between S. S. men are said to have led to several murders and suicides.

REVOLT AGAINST HITLER

Youth Movement's Call To Fatherland

"The Fatherland is in peril not because of external enemies but because of the Fuehrer who is leading us to destruction. Revolution against Hitler is our only salvation", writes a leader of the Hitler Youth Movement to the German Freedom Station, according to the latter's announcer, who declared that everywhere in Germany opposition was on the increase.

He adds that a letter from the Ruhr Basin states that the coal output has decreased despite longer shifts. Additional miners have been brought from Poland and Ruhr has again become the mightiest stronghold of anti-Nazism.

Count Ciano On British Measures

It is officially announced that Count Ciano drew the attention of the British and French Envoys to "consequences which the seizure of German exports might have on Italian traffic."

French Award For Dying British Airman

Sergeant-observer J. Vickers had the first French decoration awarded to a British airman pinned on his breast as he lay dying in the hospital behind the Maginot Line, writes Reuter's correspondent with the R. A. F. in France.

The Commander of the Eighth French Army, General Frere, kissed the airman on both the cheeks and whispered admiration of his gallantry.

Sergeant-observer Vickers died shortly afterwards.

J. Vickers' bomber had fought a game of contest with a Messerschmidt which was brought down. Despite wound Sergeant Vickers continued navigational work until his bomber was able to land in the French territory, ensuring the safety of the pilot and the wireless operator.

French Reduction Of Army Zone

A big reduction of armed forces in the region on the Italian frontier is implied in a French communique announcing the reduction of army zone.

Departments henceforth excluded from zone are Ain, Hautesavoie, Savoie, Isere, Hautesalpes, Bassesalpes, Alpesmaritimes, Var and Corsica.

Aerial Success Of Allies

Great impression has been made in London says Reuter's special correspondent with the B.E.F. by the news of the recent successes of the British and French 'planes against the Germans.

The general conclusion among the British Military and French Civilian population seems to be that the Allies have already gained marked ascendancy over the much-vaunted Nazi Air Force.

In the meanwhile steady rain and poor visibility have brought about cessation of air activities.

Turkish Mission For London

The Turkish Economic Mission, headed by Mr. Menemencioglu, Secretary-General of the Turkish Foreign Office, arrived in Paris 'en route' to London. The Mission met General Orbay.

Hitler Continues Discussion With War Chiefs

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Herr Hitler continued discussion with his war chiefs. It is reported that Dr. Todt, the designer of the Siegfried Line, was also present.

According to an Amsterdam report, Herr Hitler discussed with him the possibility of fortifying the eastern wall from Slovakia to the Baltic.—Reuter.

Japanese Protest Against Britain In Germany's Favour

TOKYO, November 25.

The Japanese Ambassador in London has been instructed to lodge a vigorous protest regarding British measures of retaliation against Germany.—Reuter.

Order-in-Council To Be Issued On Tuesday

LONDON, Nov. 28.

Reuter understands that the order-in-council permitting seizure of German exports is likely to be issued on Tuesday. It will not be delayed on account of the representations of certain neutral States, although the Order will be applied in such a way as to take these representations into consideration. The representations are receiving the most careful consideration of the Government who are doing their utmost to lighten hardships and inconveniences which may have been suffered by neutrals since the outbreak of the war.—Reuter.

Sweden's Serious Demarche To London

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 25.

It is officially announced that Sweden has made a serious demarche to London respecting the intensification of the economic warfare. The demarche has emphasised the grave consequences the measure would have on the maritime trade of neutral countries.—Reuter.

British Cruiser Damaged

U-Boat Commander Advertises His Exploit

The British Admiralty an nounce that the cruiser "Belfast" was damaged by a torpedo or mine in the Firth of Forth in the vicinity of May Island on November 21.

The casualties are 20 wounded. The ship has been taken in hand for repairs.

The 10,000 ton cruiser was launched in March 1938.

After the explosion naval vessels hurried to her assistance and passengers in a train saw the damaged vessel returning to the harbour.

Five casualties, suffering from head wounds and shock, were admitted to the hospital. None was seriously hurt. Other injured were treated in the naval hospital.

According to the German Official News Agency, a U-Boat Commander reported that he torpedoed and damaged the cruiser "Belfast" in Firth of Forth.

Canada's War Effort

Canada's war effort is limited only by Canada's capacity to perform, declared the Finance Minister, Colonel Ralston, in a broadcast.

He said that the programme for the first year of war is estimated to cost 63,000,000 sterling.

Nazi Discontent In Germany

At a meeting of the German Supreme Defence Council this month, presided over by Marshal Goering, the Nazi Provincial Governors complained of increasing dissatisfaction among young Nazis, reported sabotage and passive resistance by workers and took a serious view of the growing influence of the Otto Strasser's "Black Front."

Polish Prisoners For German Army

It is learned in London that Germany is incorporating large numbers of Polish prisoners in the German Army, which is a violation of the Hague Convention of 1907.

Allies Capture Three Enemy Cargo-Boats

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Rome Radio states that according to unconfirmed reports the allied warships have captured three German cargo-boats.—Reuter.

German Steamer Scuttles Herself

CAPETOWN, Nov. 25.

The German steamer "Adolph Woerman" which left Lobito Bay, on November 18, scuttled herself in the South Atlantic to avoid capture. Thirtyfive passengers and the crew of 127 have been saved, and no lives were lost.—Reuter.

German Aeroplane Destroyed

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Fishermen reported on their arrival at an East Coast port that another German aeroplane had been destroyed. A member of the crew said: "The German 'plane flew within six foot of the topmast yesterday and I saw the 'plane like a ball of flame dive into the sea."—Reuter.

EFFECTIVE CHECK ON GERMAN MINES WAR

PARIS, Nov. 25.

Without betraying secrets, says Charles Morrice, in "Petit Parisien," it is possible to state that the British Admiralty here have taken steps which will soon be an effective check on the German mines war. The mines, magnetic or otherwise, will be located, brought to surface and destroyed.

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST BRITAIN GO THE ROUND.

BERLIN, No. 25.

The idea "circulated by News Agencies and Governmental Offices abroad that Captain Stevens and Mr. Best could have met persons from German Official circles to negotiate peace" is described in political circles here as "ridiculous".

Newspapers continue to accuse the British Secret Service of responsibility not only for the Munich explosion but for acts of sabotage over a number of years.

The latest additions to the Elser story published by the "Voelkischer Beobachter" declare that when arrested Elser had fifteen documents with lists of various ammunition depots, loading arrangements of armament factories and exact statements about ammunition deliveries. He also had parts of complicated gun fuses and a map of Beer Hall Cellar, Munich.—Reuter.

"Murdered Wife And Shot Himself"

LONDON, Nov. 25.

A verdict that Sir William Reid murdered his wife and shot himself, while of unsound mind, was recorded at the inquest held in their Hampshire home.

Evidence was given that Sir William Reid was worried about the war, money matters and the evacuees in his house. "He had a frightful obsession that he was not doing enough for the country," declared the brother of Lady Reid.—Reuter.

LONDON.—A German bomber was reported over the Shetlands on Saturday morning. Anti-aircraft guns opened fire.—Reuter.

BAYONNE.—That a French trawler was torpedoed by a U-boat some days ago was revealed on Saturday when survivors reached here from Spain.—Reuter.

FORTUNES OF FRITZ THYSSEN CONFISCATED

ZURICH, Nov. 25.

The whole fortune of Fritz Thyssen, a German steel magnate, who was reported to have fled from Germany in September after receiving an invitation to participate in a meeting of German Privy Council from which he had already resigned as a protest against anti-Jewish atrocities, has been confiscated by the Nazis, according to the Berlin correspondent of "Zuercherzeitung."—Reuter.

Germany Releases Neutral Cargo Ships

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

Germany has released several non-American neutral vessels with cargoes for the United States, according to a Washington dispatch.

It is understood the vessels were released after the United States submitted affidavits that the cargoes were not intended for re-export to belligerent countries.—Reuter.

JAP. TROOPS OCCUPY MANNING

TOKYO, November 25

Japanese field dispatches claim that the Japanese troops have occupied Manning in Kwangsi province which is on the route to Indo-China.—Reuter.

RUMANIAN CABINET TAKES OATH OF OFFICE

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25

The new cabinet took the oath before the King last evening.

In declaration of policy at the ceremony M. Tatarescue stated that the Government would organise military and material forces of the country in the interests of national defence and maintenance of strict neutrality.

Authorised circles emphatically denied the report that the cabinet crisis was connected with the German-Rumanian trade talks.

It is stated that the crisis was entirely due to differences on internal economic policy and a change in Government will not affect the foreign policy in anyway --Reuter.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

LONDON.—The Lord Mayor's Red Cross Fund has now passed £700,000.—Reuter.

* * * *

PARIS. — Newspapers warmly welcome the new Rumanian Cabinet. "L'Populaire" says that if the new Government continues to stand in trade talks with Germany, a strong reaction of the Reich must be foreseen. The Balkans will soon become cauldron of European politics.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

CONGRESS LEADERS VISIT REFUGEES' CAMP

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 25.

Dr. Choitram, Prof. Ghanshyam, Sind Congress leaders, arrived here this noon. The whole day was passed in visiting the Refugees camps. They listened to morrow they will visit Garhiyasin. their tale of distress and havoc wrought by dacoits and also conveyed their pressing needs to the officials.

They are returning to Sukkur this evening and returning to-They propose to issue a long statement later.

AIR ACTIVITY SLACKENS

German Losses Due To Badly Handled Night Raid

PARIS, Nov. 25.

A communique says there is nothing of importance to report during the night.

RECONNAISSANCE.

BERLIN.—A communique states there was local reconnaissance activity, and slight artillery fire at some points on the Western Front.

AIR ACTIVITY RELAXES.

PARIS.—After a brief spell which sent fighters and reconnaissance planes hurrying into the air, like bees in spring sunshine, conditions have again become bad and air activity has been reduced to a low level.

In reply to German statements about their air losses, General Vuillemin has issued a communique giving the precisest details about every German plane brought down. The main military event of the past day has been a badly handled German night raid, ten miles east of the Moselle. Two sections started simultaneously, separated by nearly a mile. The first section ran into a machine-gun barrage and stopped dead. The second got into French artillery fire, scattered bewildered and sought blindly to regain its own lines. A small French patrol was sent out and it brought back four prisoners.—Reuter.

Fire Guts Dutch Motor-Ship: Sabotage Feared

ODENS (Denmark), Nov. 25.

The 10,000-ton motorship "Slogerdyk" of the Holland-America line has been destroyed on stocks here by a fire following a mysterious explosion within a month of its completion. One workman is dead and several have been injured. An inquiry has already opened as there was possibly sabotage.—Reuter

NATIONAL FLAG SCARES SIR HARRY HAIG

(Continued from page 10.)

to which I had been looking forward."

PAST UNDERSTANDING

It will be remembered, that, just before the Jubilee Celebration of the Allahabad University, in 1937, there was a request from the Allahabad University Union, that, during the Jubilee, the Congress Flag should fly over the Senate Hall of the University. After a long discussion, it was agreed, mainly because of the intervention of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, that no Flag would fly during the Jubilee Celebrations, but that, on November 25 and important days of National Celebration, the Congress Flag will be permitted to fly.

The Associated Press understands that the Vice-Chancellor had suggested to the Allahabad University Union, that the Flag should be put up in the morning, and taken down at 1 p.m. in the afternoon to-day. This suggestion had also the support of some Congress Leaders and the Working Committee of the Union had also agreed to act upon it. Subsequently, however, the general body of the Union passed a resolution asking the Vice-Chancellor to permit the Flag to fly, as usual, the whole day. The Vice-Chancellor replied regretting that the Union had not, under special circumstances, agreed to his suggestion, particularly, as he had always in the past, granted permission readily. The permission applied for was granted.—A.P.

POINT OF ORDER AT POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY

Meeting Adjourned To A Later Date

POONA, Nov. 25.

A meeting of the Poona City Municipality was held this evening to elect the President, Vice-President, Chairman of the Standing Committee, etc. All the 34 Congress members were present, but members of the Hindu Mahasabha and Democratic Swaraj Party were absent. Six Muslim members, and one each of the Independent and Harijan Party were also present.

After the President's introductory speech in which he reviewed the work done by the Municipality in the past year, one member from the Congress Party raised a point of order saying that three full days' notice had not been given to the members according to the rules of the Municipality and, therefore, the meeting was illegal.

After some discussion on this point of order, the President adjourned the meeting without transacting any business. The date of the next meeting will be announced later.—A. P.

Yerawda Jail Riot Case Judgment

POONA, Nov. 25.

Judgment was delivered to-day by the First Class Magistrate of Poona, in what is known as the Yeravda Riot Case, which took place on the 30th July, 1939 There were altogether 31 convicts charged with the offence, four of whom had already been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment before. Two of the accused, Gafur Mohamed and Vali Mohamed Ashnafkhan, were sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment each, under Sections 147-149, I.P.C., and Section 332 I.P.C., the sentences to run concurrently. They were further sentenced to be given ten stripes each, for breach of prison rules under Section 45-46 read with Section 52. The punishment is to take effect after obtaining necessary sanction from Government.

The remaining 25 accused were sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment each under Section 147-49 I.P.C., and 332 I.P.C., and to further one month's rigorous imprisonment each, under Section 52, the sentences to run concurrently.—A. P.

POLICE CLASHES WITH DACOITS

Murders And Arrests Near Shikarpur

(From Our Correspondent).

SHIKARPUR, Nov. 25.

Three persons were murdered near the Shikarpur Canal, tonight. Two persons have been decapitulated with a hatchet, and one person was burnt alive.

The police had clashes with dacoits at four places. At Habibkot one dacoit was shot dead. Four persons were arrested at Amrot along with some property. At Gahaja a person has been killed. Four persons have been arrested together with property.

It is reported one woman who had been kidnapped has been rescued.

All the cases mentioned above have been officially confirmed.

A Rajkot Contradiction

The Publicity Officer, Rajkot State, contradicts a recent message from our Rajkot correspondent, forecasting the retirement of Mr. Virawala as being false and baseless. He adds that "Darbar Shree Viravala is quite hale and hearty and he has gone to Bagasra for rest and change."

I. R. A. ACTIVE AGAIN

Explosion In Telephone & Post Office Pillar Boxes

LONDON, Nov. 25

In Birmingham five telephone boxes were damaged by three explosions and a post office pillar box was set on fire tonight, it is believed as a result of I.R.A. activities. No one was injured.

WAR MAY END BY SPRING

President Roosevelt's Hopes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24

In the course of a Press Conference when discussing the national expenditure, President Roosevelt said that he had hopes that the war would end by spring, but he gave no indication that he believed that his hopes would be fulfilled.

The President revealed that the budget would not be balanced next year, even apart from defence outlays; but there should be very substantial decrease in the deficit.—Reuter.

TAPPING EMPIRE'S VAST RESOURCES

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Ministry of Supply has placed orders totalling 183 million sterling, in the first 80 days of the war, says Dr. Burgin. "We are only at the beginning, we are rapidly mobilising the vast raw material and industrial resources of the Empire. We have the closest co-operation of France. We can confidently count supplies from every part of the world, including the Far East, Russia and Turkey."—Reuter.

ADMIRALTY'S FIGURES OF WAR CASUALTIES

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Admiralty has hitherto reported 1,526 killed; Merchant Marine 250, of whom 170 were by U-Boats and 80 by Mines.

R.A.F.—Dead and missing 370, of whom probably less than a third were due to enemy action.

Army reported one killed in France.

NO FR. CASUALTIES

No French casualties lists have been published but their killed are probably considerably fewer than the British.—Reuter.

Fate Of Crew Of "Sainte Claire"

LONDON, Nov. 25.

After the explosion and sinking of the French trawler "Sainte Claire," nine members of the crew swimming in the sea sang throughout the night, until all but one voice had been silenced. The only survivor after being nine hours in water told the rescuers that the crew had tied glass buoys used for supporting fishingnets around themselves.—Reuter.

Crew Of German Guard-Ship Rescued

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.

Thirty-three of the crew of the German guard ship have been rescued. Some 12 are presumed to have perished.—Reuter.

Hoist With Their Own Petard?

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 25.

A German guard ship struck a mine in the vicinity of Langeland Island, near a German mine-field, and sank within three minutes. Some of the crew have been saved.—Reuter.

CHARTER OF FREEDOM THROUGH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"Combined Wit Of The Best Men Of Two Nations Will Produce An Assembly That Will Reflect Fairly Truly The Best Mind Of India" Says Mahatma

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Harijan:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has compelled me to study, among other things, the implications of a Constituent Assembly. When he first introduced it in the Congress resolutions, I reconciled myself to it because of my belief in his superior knowledge of the technicalities of democracy. But I was not free from scepticism. Hard facts have, however, made me a convert and, for that reason perhaps, more enthusiastic than Jawaharlal himself. For I seem to see in it a remedy, which Jawaharlal may not, for our communal and other distempers, besides being a vehicle for mass political and other education.

The more criticism I see of the scheme, the more enamoured I become of it. It will be the surest index to the popular feeling. It will bring out the best and the worst in us. Illiteracy does not worry me. I would plump for unadulterated adult franchise for both men and women, i.e., I would put them all on the register of voters. It is open to them not to exercise it if they do not wish to. I would give separate vote to the Muslims; but, without giving separate vote, I would, though reluctantly, give reservation, if required, to every real minority according to its numerical strength.

ONLY SOLUTION FOR COMMUNAL CLAIMS.

Thus the Constituent Assembly provides the easiest method of arriving at a just solution of the communal problem. To-day we are unable to say with mathematical precision who represents whom. Though the Congress is admittedly the oldest representative organisation on the widest scale it is open to political and semi-political organisations to question, as they do question, its overwhelmingly representative character. The Muslim League is undoubtedly the largest organisation representing Muslims, but several Muslim bodies—by no means all insignificant—deny its claim to represent them. But the Constituent Assembly will represent all communities in their exact proportion. Except it there is no other way of doing full justice to rival claims. Without it there can be no finality to communal and other claims

Again the Constituent Assembly alone can produce a constitution indigenous to the country and truly and fully representing the will of the people. Undoubtedly such a constitution will not be ideal, but it will be real, however imperfect it may be in the estimation of the theorists or legal luminaries. Self-government to be self-government has merely to reflect the will of the people who are to govern themselves. If they are not prepared for it, they will make a hash of it. I can conceive the possibility of a people fitting themselves for right government through a series of wrong experiments, but I cannot conceive a people governing themselves rightly through a government imposed from without even as the fabled jackdaw could not walk like a peacock with feathers borrowed from his elegant companion A diseased person has a prospect of getting well by personal effort. He cannot borrow health from others.

RISKS MUST BE RUN

The risks of the experiment are admitted. There is likely to be impersonation. Unscrupulous persons will mislead the illiterate masses into voting for wrong men and women. These risks have to be run, if we are to evolve something true and big. The Constituent Assembly, if it comes into being—as I hope it will—as a result of an honourable settlement between us and the British people, the combined wit of the best men of the two nations will produce an Assembly that will reflect fairly truly the best mind of India. Therefore the success of the experiment at the present stage of India's history depends upon the intention of the British statesmen to part with power without engaging India in a deadly unorganised rebellion. For I know that India has become impatient. I am painfully conscious of the fact that India is not yet ready for non-violent civil disobedience on a mass scale. If, therefore, I cannot persuade the Congress to await the time when non-violent action is possible, I have no desire to live to see a dog-fight between the two communities. I know for certain that, if I cannot discover a method of non-violent action or inaction to the satisfaction of the Congress and there is no communal adjustment, nothing on earth can prevent an outbreak of violence resulting for the time being in anarchy and red ruin. I hold that it is the duty of all communities and Englishmen to prevent such a catastrophe.

DETAILS PRESENT NO DIFFICULTY.

The only way out is a Constituent Assembly. I have given my own opinion on it, but I am not tied down to the details. When I was nearly through with this article, I got the following wire from Syed Abdulla Brelvi: "Considerable misapprehensions among minorities (about) Constituent Assembly. Strongly urge clarification details, franchise, composition, methods arriving decision." I think I have said sufficient in the foregoing to answer Syed Saheb's question. By minorities he has Muslims principally in mind as represented by the Muslim League. If once the proposition that all communities desire a charter of independence framed by a Constituent Assembly, and that they will not be satisfied with anything else, is accepted, the settling of details surely becomes easy. Any other method must lead to an imposed constitution mostly undemocratic. It would mean an indefinite prolongation of imperialistic rule sustained by the help of those who will not accept the fully democratic method of a Constituent Assembly.

RED HERRING.

The principal hindrance is undoubtedly the British Government. If they can summon a Round Table Conference as they propose to do after the War, they can surely summon a Constituent Assembly subject to safeguards to the satisfaction of minorities. The expression 'satisfaction of minorities' may be regarded as vague. It can be defined beforehand by agreement. The question thus resolves itself into whether the British Government desire to part with power and open a new chapter in their own history. I have already shown that the question of the Princes is a red herring across the path. European interests are absolutely safe so long as they are not in conflict with 'the interests of India.' I think this expression finds place in the Irwin-Gandhi Pact.

Look at the question from any standpoint you like, it will be found that the way to democratic Swaraj lies only through a properly constituted Assembly, call it by whatever name you like. All resources must, therefore, be exhausted to reach the Constituent Assembly before direct action is thought of. A stage may be reached when direct action may become the necessary prelude to the Constituent Assembly. That stage is not yet.

Mahatma On Rajkot Reforms

All-Round Loss Of Popular Liberty In Constitutional Proposals

Writing on Rajkot reforms in "Harijan" Mahatma says:

"Having once offended, however unwittingly, against the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and Durbarshri Virawala, I have restrained myself against saying anything by way of criticism of the Durbar's doings in that State. But duty to the people of Rajkot who have shown exemplary discipline demands a word from me on the reforms just announced. They expect me to give my opinion on them. It pains me to have to say that they have undone what the late Thakore Saheb had done. The adult franchise which it was the late Thakore Saheb's boon lasting 15 years has been revoked, and it has been reduced to the possession of property qualifications and a stiff residential test. The elected President gives place to the Dewan as permanent President. The original Sabha which was wholly composed of elected representatives is to contain 40 elected members against 20 nominated. The elected members will be sub-divided into minorities. The so-called majority will thus become really a minority. The natural course of reforms is progressive increase of popular control. Here without the slightest justification popular control has been materially reduced. The original Sabha had wide powers of legislation. These have been curtailed.

PRIVY PURSE NOT FIXED

There was a definite announcement that the privy purse was to be fixed. The reforms ignore the announcement. The notification of December 26th last was to transfer to the people 'the widest powers possible.' My reading of them leads me to the conclusion that not only have the powers already possessed by the people been taken away but they have been limited as much as possible. In one word, the Thakore Saheb's, i.e., the Dewan's will is to be the Supreme Law in Rajkot.

I am sorry to have to write these lines. I do not know whether these reforms are the last act of the tragedy for which my violence is responsible. A fast is a remedy to be applied only by an expert. It interrupts the even course of a movement for better. The slightest touch of violence damages it. I have admitted that my appeal to the Viceroy against the acts of the Thakore Saheb

(Continued on page 22.)

IN NUR JAHAN'S DAYS!

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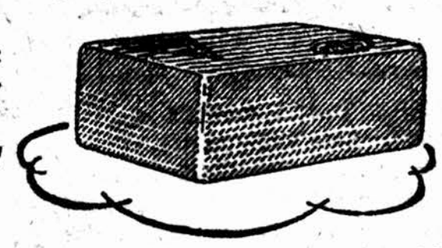

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On The Air

SUNDAY, 26TH NOV.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Film Melodies. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Devotional Songs. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8 50 News in English. 9 Tarabai Gadagkar. 9-30 The Reed Instruments. 9-35 Manohar Kapur. 9 50 Manhar G. Barwe. 10-20 The Bombay Audio Orchestra.

1 p.m. Indian music (rec.) 1-15 News (H). 1-18 Indian music (rec.) 1-30 News in English. 1-35 The London Palladium Orchestra. 2 Bombay Pentangular commentary by Talyarkhan. 5-45 Shyamala Mazgaonkar. 5-50 News in Marathi 5-55 In Gujarati. 6 In English. 6-5 In Hindustani. 6 10 Sunderabai. 6-35 Karim Khan. 6-45 Manohar Kapur. 7 Tarabai Gadagkar. 7-30 Three duets. 7-40 Subtleties. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 In Gujarati. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 The Week in Sport, by Talyarkhan. 8-45 Highbrow Hits. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 In English, followed by relay of B B C news bulletin. 9-45 Ellen Gidney. 9155 Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York. 10-30 Late news.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. As in Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
5-45 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9-30 Sunderabai. 9-45 Manohar Kapur. 10 Manhar G. Barwe. 10-30 Late news.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Prarthna. 5 5 Katha. 5-10 Shrimati Abnash Kaur. 5-20 Anecdotes from Guru Nanak's life. 5-30 Bhai Bura. 5-40 Kavita recital. 5-45 Kaka Harbhajan Singh. 5-50 European music. 6-15 Zohra Jan. 6-30 Next Week's programmes. 6-40 Usman Khan. 6-50 Mehboob Jan. 7 For Villagers. 7 45 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 7-50 Shri. Abnash Kaur. 8 Duets with dialogue. 7-15 Inter-'Varsity debate, 2, Should students resort to strike? (relayed from Lahore). 8-30 Guru Nanak, feature in Hindustani (relayed from Lahore), 9-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 9-55 Personality and Teachings of Guru Nanak, talk in Hindustani. 10 5 Katha and Shabds from Guru Granth Sahib. 10-20 Was Guru Nanak Uneducated? Talk. 10-35 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 10-40 The Message of Baba Nanak, talk. 10-50 Bhai Sudh Singh, Prdhan Singh and party.

Delhi II—Programme

50.84 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-40 As in Delhi 1. 6-40 Zohra Jan. 7 Usman Khan. 7 15 Shabds. 7-30 Mehboob Jan. 7-50 Surbahar recital. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1. 10 An Orchestral concert. 10-35 Zohra Jan. 10-50 Mehboob Jan

Delhi III—Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
9-10 a.m. to 2 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-10 to 7 As in Delhi 1. 10 11 As in Delhi

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,096 kc/s)

6-10 For Countryside. 7 Bibi Narinder Kaur. 7-10 Jagdish Narain Bhatnagar. 7-20 Tamancha Jan. 7-30 Meer Abdul Haye Taban. 7-50 Gurpurb, Shabds. 8 A Poem on Guru Nanak. 8 5 Shabds. 8-15 Inter-'Varsity debate, 2, Should students resort to strike? 8-30 Gurpurb, Guru Nanak, feature in Hindustani. 9-50 to 11 As in Delhi 1

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-5 Learn to sing. 5-20 A. Kalpakam and G. Visalakshi. 6 5 For Villages. 6-45 Shri. S. Vidya, Veena. 7-15 Numismatics, talk. 7-50 R Kalkakam and G. Visalakshi. 8-30 Kartik. 8-45 Shri. S. Vidya, Veena. 9-45 R. K. Naravanaswamy.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).
370.4 (810 kc/s)

5-45 p.m. Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of New York. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Raas. 8-10 K. L. Saigal. 9 Accordion solos. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-45 Alo Chhaya.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 30 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Vocal recital. 9-45 A Cascade of musical gems.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Allahrakhibai. 6-23 Lucknow Radio Orchestra. 6 30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Kumari. Malti Sahni. 7-13 Famous poems, Urdu. 7-23 Guru Nanak's Birthday. 8-3 Allahrakhibai. 8-15 Ao Mao, Behno, Betio. 9-45 Music. 9-55 Kumari Malti Sahni. 10-8 Allah rakhibai. 10-15 Kumari Malti Sahni. 10-22 Allahrakhibai.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. S. M. Hussain. 4-30 Mary Kay. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-10 News in Telugu. 5-15 News in Tamil. 5-20 Palayur K. Venkatarama Iyer. 6 News in English. 6-5 Kumari Choodamani. 6-27 Melody on the Viola. 6-37 Kumari Choodamani. 7-20 News in Telugu. 7-35 News in Tamil. 7-50 Shrimati K. Gowri Ammal. 8-50 Tiruvalangadu Sundaresa Iyer. 9 A recital of his own poems. 9-15 Local news and announcements. 9-20 News in English. 9-45 Franck Memorial. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Madras II—Programme

50.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 9-45 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9 46 Tiruvalangadu Sundaresa Iyer.

COTTON PRICE CONTROL

Govt. To Act After Consulting Parties Affected

The subject of speculation in the cotton market, following on the lapse of the Cotton Control Ordinance, has evoked widespread interest in Government circles.

Government's defence against the allegations as explained in authoritative circles, reduces itself to a denial of any responsibility for the present situation.

It is explained that the Ordinance for the Prohibition of options in the cotton market, promulgated by the Congress Ministry expired on November 3, in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act which lays down that such an Ordinance cannot continue to be in force for more than six weeks after the Legislature reassembles.

The Bombay Legislative Assembly was in session, soon after the Ordinance was promulgated and therefore, the Ordinance lapsed a day before the resignation of the Congress Ministry was accepted.

The Congress Ministry had followed up the Ordinance and framed a Bill entitled the Bill to amend the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1932, which was published in the Government Gazette on October 24.

The present Government's explanation with regard to the dropping of the Bill seems to be that the Congress Ministry was confronted with opposition to the Bill. The Bill is even now regarded as controversial. Therefore, the Government, now intends to inquire into the nature of the objections to the Bill, before taking any steps in the matter.

As the Ordinance cannot be renewed the Government, it is understood, is actively considering what measures can be devised to meet the present situation.

The suggestion that the East India Cotton Association should introduce certain rules in respect of excessive fluctuations in rates is not regarded as the best way out of the difficulty. It is, however, pointed out that the Governor may pass a law, if the situation so demands.

In this connection, it is learnt, that two deputations, one on behalf of the Millowners' Association and the other on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will wait on Sir Gilbert Wiles on Monday.

Under-Trials' Appeal To Judge

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Nov. 24.

"We are in lock up as under trial prisoners for about the last nine months. Being extremely poor and having no means of getting legal assistance, we are anxious that either the trial should be expedited or we be released on bail".

Such was the substance of a pathetic application submitted through the Thana Jail to the Sessions Judge, Thana by four undertrial prisoners Dawoodsha Mahomed, Padamsingh and Karamsingh Gurkha and Ladkya Bapu standing their trial along with other accused before the Thana Town First Class Magistrate in what is known as the "Haji Malang Murder case."

Mr. A. G. Wells, the Sessions Judge has passed orders calling for the record and proceedings of the case from the Magistrate concerned.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Kartik Sud 15, 1996
Muslim : Shavvaal 14, 1358
Parsi : Khordad 22. 1309
Hightide : 11-09; 00-00
Lowtide : 5-29; 17-23
Sunrise : 6h. 52m.
Sunset : 6h. 0m.

ASSAGAO UNION

The fifteenth ordinary annual general meeting of the Assagao Union will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at "Rehem Mansion, Causeway".

FLAG SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ

The monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) in Bajajwadi, Station Rd., Santa Cruz.

WEEKLY DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN MUSIC AT CHOWPATTY

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Chowpatty Bandstand, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. G. S. Vellapurkar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"If a man live, shall he live again?" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND

The forty sixth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Pathare Pradhu Relief Fund will be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Zaoba's Shree Ram Mandir, Thakurdwar.

LECTURE ON "TRUE PEACE"

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when Shri Prof. Indraji will deliver a lecture on "True Peace."

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at the premises of the Tutorial High School, Grant Road. There will be a general discussion on "Pen Is Mightier than Sword."

"RELIGION OF CHRISTIANITY"

A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday), at 7 p.m. when K. B. Manavi, will preside and Mr. H. M. Manti will speak on "The Religion of Christianity."

OPENING CEREMONY OF READING ROOM

The opening ceremony of the proposed Reading Room of the Aikya Ketaleeya Sangha will take place to-day (Sunday) at Master Building, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 10-30 a.m.

ADULT EDUCATION

Mr. S. R. Bhagwat, Chairman of the Provincial Board for Adult Education, Bombay, will deliver a lecture on "Adult Education," at Kurla Station School, near Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

GOA YOUTH FREEDOM LEAGUE

Under the auspices of Goa Youth Freedom League, a meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the compound of B. I. T. Blocks, Love Lane, Mazagon. Sjt. Kitchener D'Costa will preside.

PEARL NECKLACE TO THE HIGHEST SCORER

The wholesale and retail Culture Pearls Merchants have offered to present a real Culture Pearls necklace and a tie pin to the highest scorer from the Hindu Team in the final Pentangular Cricket match.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, Mr. Kanchanlal Shroff and Party of Hanuman Vyayam Shala, Ankleshwar, will perform Physical Culture feats in the premises of the association, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Vithaldas Dwarkadas will preside.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' DEBATING ASSN.

"In the interests of world peace, the reins of government should be handed over to women" is the subject of a moonlight public debate under the auspices of the Association to-day (Sunday) at 8-15 p.m. on the terrace of Pallonji Soinal Building (New), Gokhale Road, South, Dadar.

"INDO-MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE"

In connection with the Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji centenary celebrations, Dr. M. Abdulla Chughatai, D. Litt. (Paris), will deliver a lecture illustrated with coloured and monochrome slides on "Indo-Muslim Architecture" at 7 p.m. to-day (Sunday), in the University South Wing Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad K.C.I.E., LL.D., will preside.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Three Smart Girls Grow Up" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Inspector Hornleigh" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lady of the Tropics" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Gracie Allen Murder Case" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"In Name Only" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"On the River" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Kunku" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

International Salon Of Photographic Art

Sir Cawasji's Tribute To India's Ancient Art In Opening Speech

Art was not unknown to the India of old. In Sculpture, Painting and Architecture, India held its own.

These were a few of the observations made by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir while declaring open the Third Indian International Salon of Photographic Art at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay, on Saturday evening.

The function was attended by a large audience among whom were Lady Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. Behram Karanjia, the Mayor of Bombay.

Continuing his speech Sir Cowasjee said that in every country what Art required most was patronage and lack of proper support from the public brought about its degeneration.

WANTED OPPORTUNITIES

Indian artists and architects, remarked Sir Cowasjee, had done great things in the past and only waited for opportunities to create works of beauty and genius like the Taj Mahal.

He further dwelt on the vast and rapid progress that modern Art Photography had made in India.

India had produced amateur camera pictorialists who could hold their own in the world of photography.

Sir Cowasjee hoped that their worthy example would be followed by other men and women.

In conclusion he wished the exhibition the success that it richly deserved and hoped that the public of Bombay would take full advantage of it.

Mr. K. J. Khandalavala, Chairman of the Salon Committee speaking on the occasion said:—

"It was four years ago that the First Indian International Salon of Photographic Art was held in this city which was such a success that it was decided to hold one every two years, and you will pardon me if our group feel some measure of pride in the fact that photographers all over the country have written to us to say that they look upon the Salon sponsored by us as the premier exhibition of photography in India.

"These are distressing times and we have worked under great difficulties, but as most of the entries had been received before the outbreak of war we felt that it would not be fair to disappoint the public and that consequently every effort should be made to exhibit this splendid collection of pictures.

"The Indian entries have secured acceptance entirely on their own merit since there is no separate section for Indian exhibitors. Several of them have also won awards in open competition with the foreign entries. The members of the Group itself never compete for any of the awards for we feel that such a policy ensures of Salons from any criticism, no matter how wanton, for want of impartiality.

"As regards the Salon itself you will find that it is very varied in its outlook. It is strong in all departments, such as Open Landscape, Portraiture, Child and Animal Studies and Still-life. You will also find that both the old and new schools of thought are represented. There is sound work on traditional lines and side by side there are a considerable number of exhibits which typify the modern movement in photography. As in the realm of sculpture and painting so also in photography the controversy between diehards and the 'moderns' is carried on with vehemence, and sometimes more than vehemence. Warring nations and political parties do sometimes arrive at compromises, but in the realm of art it is never quiet on the Western Front".

Magic lantern slides were exhibited to the audience after the inspection of the display of pictures was over.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House. Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai will unfurl the national flag and address the gathering.

DISCOURSE ON COSMOGENESIS

At the hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-morrow (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate, will give his 17th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

HINDU SABHA MEETING

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Sabha (Bombay South) will be held to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. to consider the Sukkur situation. The election to the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha from Bombay South will be held at 6-30 p.m. the same evening and not at 4 p.m. as previously published.

SARASWAT UNION

A Social Gathering of the Union will be held in the "Vanmali Hall," Chhabildas Rd., Dadar (B. B. and C. I. Rly.) to-day (Sunday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Items of entertainment include:—(1) Vocal music. (2) Comic songs and Hawaiian music. (3) Dance by Kumari Tara and Kumari Nirmala. All are cordially invited to attend.

RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM

The meeting of the members of the Committee for the public reception of Swami Sriman Virajanandaji has drawn up an entertaining programme for the meeting to be held at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Nov. 28.

BARODA REMOVES EXPORT DUTY ON OIL SEEDS

To help agriculturists in obtaining a higher price for castor oil seeds and groundnuts and to stimulate trade Government have removed the protective export duty of annas 6 per Bengali maund levied hitherto on these two commodities, exported from the Mehsana district to any port in Kathiawar other than Okha.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Another Sensational Raid was carried out yesterday afternoon by the Excise Police in which they made a big haul of Opium, Bhang, Charas and Ganja worth about seven to eight hundred rupees.

Anthony Manuel Rodrigues and Joachim Alfonso who were arrested in the sensational Excise raid on the alleged distillery at Temka Mohulla were placed today before Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, and were ordered to be released on bail till the 2nd December.

MAGISTRATE APPREHENDS SUSPECTS

Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, personally apprehended and handed over to the police, yesterday Harold Anthony, whose presence in a stationary motor-car belonging to the Magistrates' friend, Mr. Jal S. Daruvala, aroused his suspicions.

Mr. Khambatta was driving his car along the Wodehouse Gymkhana and stopped it to look for his friend Mr. Daruvala with whom he was in the habit of taking the air at Cuff Parade, on evenings. Instead of his friend he saw his motor-car stationed in the Maidan with someone inside the car trying to explore the contents of the ladies' handbags. This aroused his suspicion and he questioned the occupant. Accused told him that Mr. Daruwala has asked him to look after the car and its contents.

The Magistrate smelt a rat, took him along and confronted him with Mr. Daruwala who told him that he did not know the accused, and handed him over to the police.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate remanded the accused to Police Custody till the 9th December.

Body Found On Seashore

At the inquest held on the body of an unidentified male, the City Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning in the sea near Narayen Dabholker Road.

It was stated that the body, which had a white singlet and a blue shirt on, was found on the sea shore, on November 23. No marks of violence were found

Thakkar Coming To City On Tuesday

Shri. Amratlal V. Thakkar (Thakkar Bapa) will arrive at the Bombay Central on Tuesday at 6 a.m. (S.T.) by the Delhi Express. The Bombay Provincial Board of the Harijan Sevak Sangh request the friends and admirers of Thakkar Bapa to be at the Central Station at that time to receive him.

Reception To S. Banerjee By Bengal Club, Parel

The Bengal Club, Parel, will accord a reception to Mr. S. Banerjee, the famous Indian Cricketer, at the Club premises today (Sunday), at 7 p.m.

Counterfeiting Mint Unearthed?

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The Nagpur police recently succeeded in unearthing a mint which it is alleged, was used by four persons in manufacturing and uttering coins from one rupee to an anna piece. Chintaman and Balkisan, gold and silver smiths and Rus[illegible] and Paiku Telanga were arfor uttering counterfeit coins.

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION

This competition should appeal to all readers as they stand a fair chance of getting a share in Rs. 3,000 prizes.

The illustrations A, B, C,....are well defined Silhouettes of certain objects. From each of these Silhouettes a part is cut off and reproduced (not necessarily in the same position), on the opposite page under numbers 1, 2, 3..... You are to find out the parts belonging to the respective Silhouettes.

For example, a part of the object "H" is cut out and reproduced in other position in No. "8". The white dotted lines in "H" are given only to show exactly where the cuts were put to obtain the part shown in No. "8". Thus No. "8" is entered against "H" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with annas eight per coupon before Wednesday, 29th November, 1939, subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. **All entries will be received** at the counter during office-hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify them.

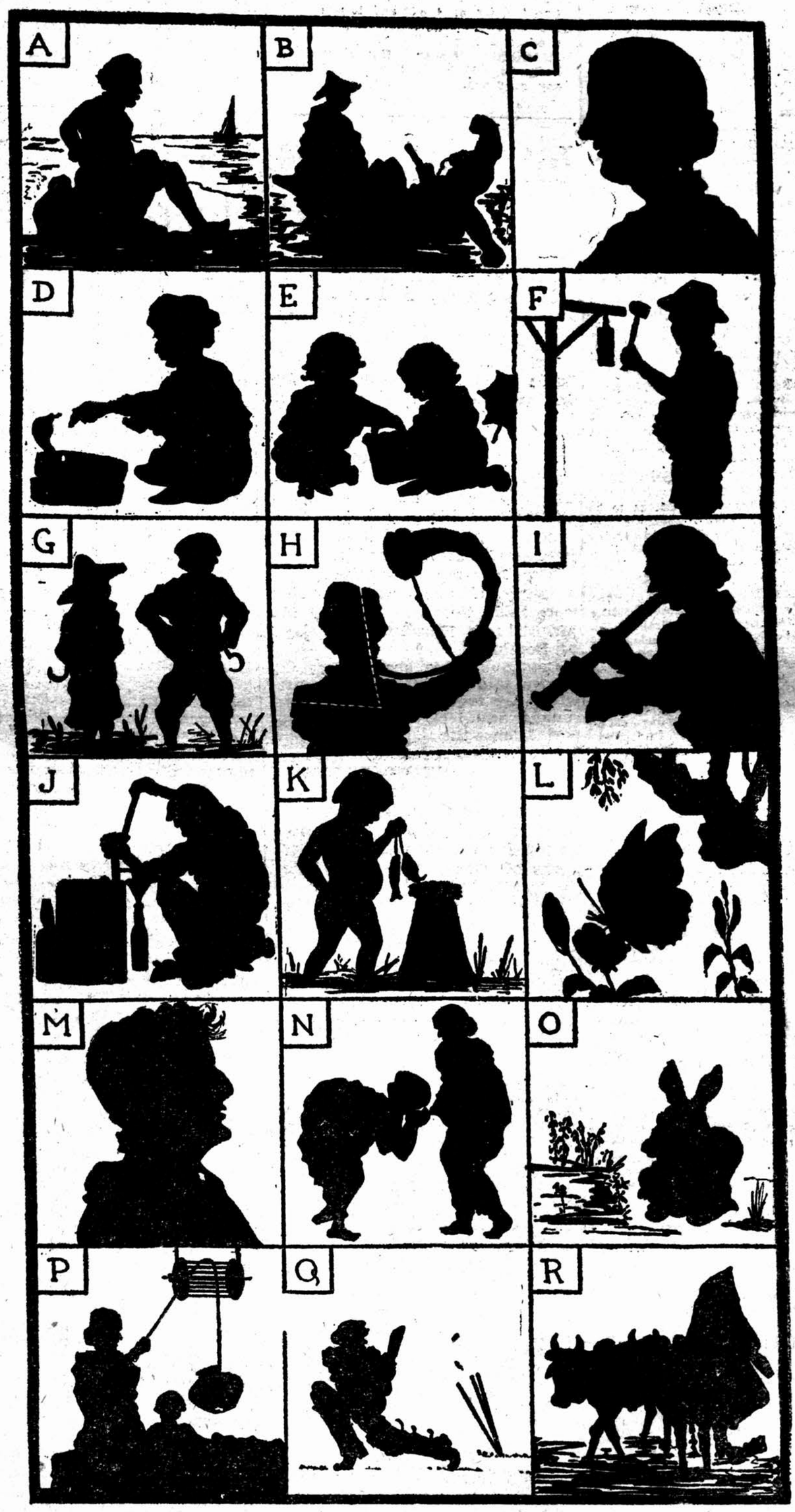
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 29th November 1939, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

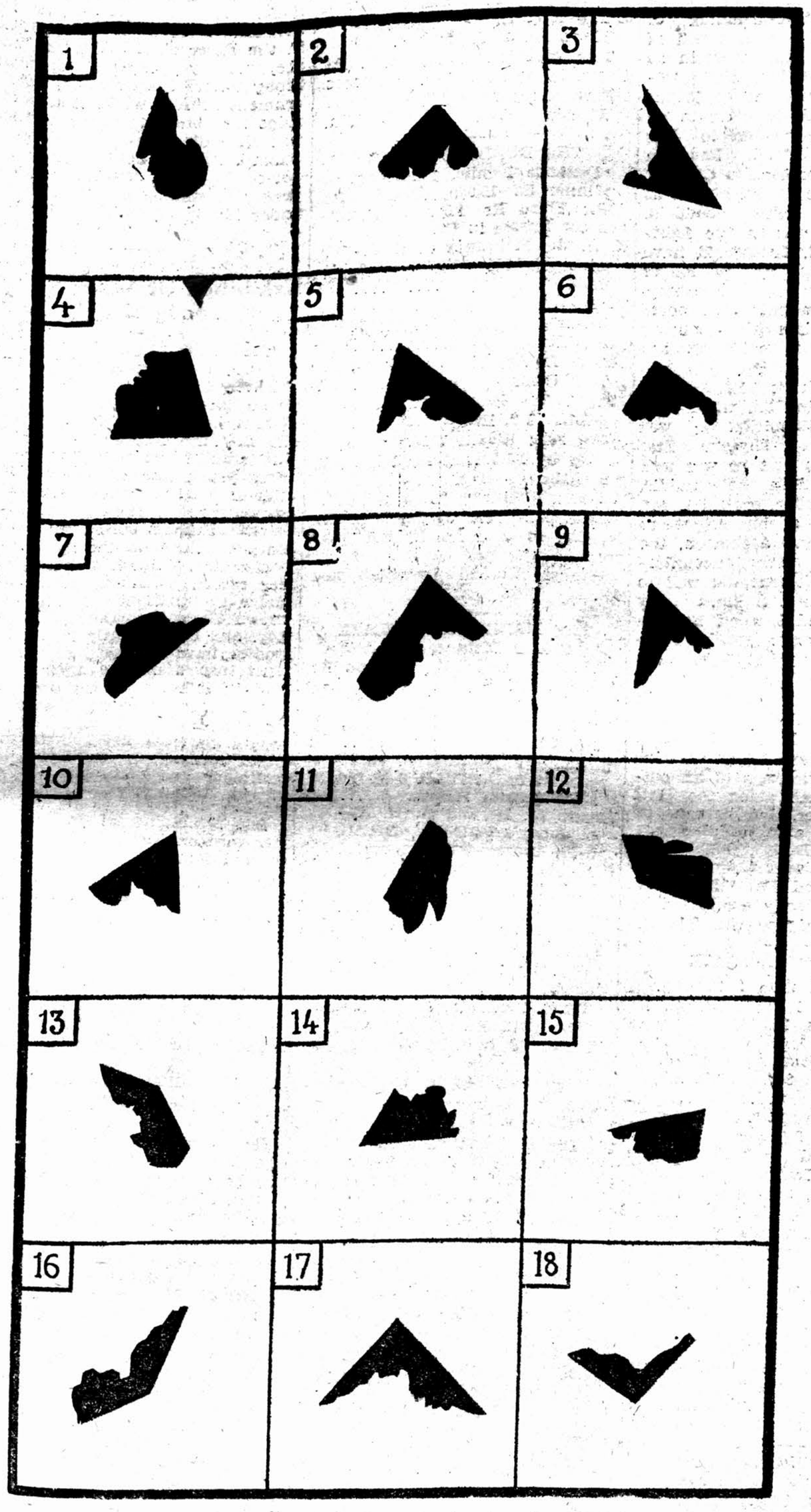
9. In no case any entrance fee or money sent with entrance



CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY 29th NOVEMBER 1939

(For Extra Coupons See page 25.)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes



fees be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No correspondence will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Silhouette Competition

26/11/39.

A	
B	
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D	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P O, BOMBAY

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Loch Ness Wins Durdans Plate

Britt And Obaid Score Doubles

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

Racegoers who wagered met with no luck in their attempts to find winners. Favourites were generally beaten, only two coming up during the afternoon's racing.

Loch Ness captured the valuable Durdans Plate in the Kashmir colours, improving on a recent fourth in class II company Britt and Obaid were the most successful jockeys, each riding a double. The former steered Loch Ness and Jovial Prince and the latter was associated with the successes of Toholla and Brelan.

Making one of his infrequent appearances in the saddle, W. Bullock fell of Mona Liza in the concluding event. Last to pass the post he is understood to have been overtaken by a fit of giddiness. Mr N. Rupchand's Qudum al Khair won the Koofa Plate in easy fashion but it is problematical whether he would have got home so easily had Khalaf Majnun, the favourite struck off on level terms left nearly six lengths (Khemara's four-year-old made up the leeway in gallant fashion but could never get close enough to strike a blow at th winner. Astafer Allah was in the money. but the well backed Sarie al Iraq gave a disgraceful exhibition finishing last of the field.

FAVOURITE FINISHES LAST.

A weak favourite in a field of five runners Redouble was completely off the map, finished last of the company. In front until the distance he quickly dropped away leaving Pom Pom and Pride of India to fight the finish. The latter, travelling very well uncomfortably by a length. Rising Sun was third a short head behind Pom Pom.

Three unfancied candidates were in the money in the Marine Lines Plate, Taj Subhan hard ridden by Eude stayed in long enough to beat the late finishing Faruq Pasha by a short head and Nur Jehan filled the lesser placing. Neither Fire Fly nor Zainul Muluk who were heavily supported were in the fighting. I am afraid the former is none too genuine. Zainul Muluk brought the field into the straight and then fell away to nothing Backers collected when Loch Ness, the public choice, duly obliged in the valuable Durdans Plate. Waiting on My Billy the pacemaker until the turn for home, Britt sent the Kashmir five-year-old to the front and he had no difficulty in staying the challenge of Field Marshal. Vidalin kept such fancied runners as Oceanus and Inflation out of the money.

EXCITING FINISH

There was a close finish to the Marine Lines Plate when Toholla just held the late-finishing Royal Rival by a neck. It was the grey's first outing this season and incidentally he gave Obaid his first riding success. this season. The veteran Al Hamil was a minor place getter but the fancied Great Star, not so well away, was right off the map.

Recent form pointed to the good chance held by Braces in the Southfields Plate, but most people left him on favour of Honor M. In a scrambling sort of finish Braces got up in time to beat the speedy Cherie very comfortably. Merry Pass came with a nice late run to secure a lesser placing whilst the best Honor M. could manage was a fifth.

GREATLY IMPROVED HORSE

A favourite had a winning turn when Jovial Prince in the colours of Nawabzada Fakr-ul-Muluk of Bhopal recorded a stylish win in the Manchester Plate wherein he met smart opposition. The improvement of this son of Prince Allahad has still to come to an end and he does credit to his trainer M. C. Patel. Faughan Hill recently promoted to Class II ran a great race, finishing as runner-up in this goodfield. Gangasagar II was in the fighting as expected, but would have been better suited by a longer distance of ground. Kingsbury, considerably fancied, was never in the hunt, his running being in direct contrast to his previous display.

Sir Homi Mehta's Brelan entered the winning list when taking the Rous Handicap. It was the grey son of Thyesles first success in India and he was well served by Obaid in the saddle. Maroc very well backed ran gamely under a big weight to finish second and Archmoon, the market choice, after encountering some interference did well to save place money. A black day for backers ended when Hassina a 13 to 1 chance got his unwanted head in front in the Southfields Plate, Division I. Orme made the most a light weight and kept his mount going long enough to hold Lord Clarion at bay by a short head. Aftalon with the disadvantage of an outside draw, came along too late to be a danger, but he ran on gamely to fill a minor placing.

Both the Daily Double and Daily Treble were won. The former returned Rs. 223-8 and the latter, correctly nominated by one punter, paid out Rs. 5,140-8.

THE KOOFA PLATE

Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 450; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III.

Mr. N. Rupchand's QUDUM AL KHAIR 8-7 Mubarak Saood 1
Mrs. K. T. Sampat's KHALAF MAJNUN 8-7 (car. 8-12) Naji Dawood 2
Mr. R. S. Irani's ASTAFAR ALLAH, 8-3, (car. 8-8), Pratap Singh, ... 3
Mr. H. R. Somekh's AMNAWAR, 9-11, (cor. 9-2), G. Mohiddin 4

Won by 2 lengths, 4 lengths. 1 1|2 lengths.

Time: 2min. 8 4 5 secs.

Did not run:—Bayhas.

Tote paid Rs. 111 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 14 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourite: Khalaf Majnun.

Winner trained by Imamdin.

THE BORIVLI PLATE

Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,500; Second Rs. 1,250; Third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Indian Horses starred in Classes III and IV.

Mr. G. Subbarow's PRIDE OF INDIA 8-7 Brace 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's POM-POM, 8-8, E. Britt 2
Mr. Gemini's RISING SUN 8-7 Evans 3
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's JAYANT, 8-4, Mohd. Khan .. 4

Won by 1 length. short head 3 lengths.

Time: 1min. 15 1|5secs.

Did not run:—Rose Marie.

Tote paid Rs. 41 for win, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21 for places.

Favourite Redouble.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE

Div. II. Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A. K. Hamid's TAJ SUBHAN 8-9 Eude 1
Mr. R. S. Irani's FARUQ PASHA 8-4 (car. 7-13) Bhimrao 2
Lt. Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 8-12 R. Bell .. 3
The Raja of Miraj, Jnr.'s DESERT PRINCE 8-4 Brace .. 4

Not run: Mujbil Hamid.

Won by short head, 1 length and 4 lengths.

Time: 1min. 51 2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 147 for win, Rs. 40 Rs. 56 and Rs. 131 for places.

Favourite Fire Fly.

Winner trained by Badruddin.

THE DURDANS PLATE

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 15,000; Second Rs. 3,500; Third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's LOCH NESS, 8-2, Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's FIELD MARSHAL, 9-0, Brace 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's VIDALIN, 7-12, Orme 3
Mr. N. M. Bilimoria's MY BILLY, 8-2, Eude 4

Not run: Rivalli 7-12.

Won by 1 1|4 lengths, 4 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 53 3|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 23 for places.

Winner trained by Mahomed Ali.

THE MARINE LINE PLATE

Div. I. Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,200; Third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. M. D. Petit's TOHALLA, 8-5, Obaid 1
Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL, 8-6, (cd. 8-1), Kassim Hassan 2
Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL, 8-13, Evans 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's AL HAMIL, 8-0, (cd. 8-9), Fazal Rehman 4

Not run: Kolhapur 8-3, Wheel of Fortune 8-10.

Won by neck, 3|4 length, 1 3|4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 49 4|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 76 for win, Rs. 27, Rs. 23 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE SOUTH FIELDS PLATE

Div II. Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. A. H. Wadia's BRACES, 8-8, Marrable 1
Mr. W. Evans's CHERIE, 7-11, Orme 2
Mr. Raza Mahomed Khan's MERRY PASS, 7-11, (cd. 7-8), Fazal Rehman 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's BABY BOY, 7-7, Bhimrao 4

Not run: Red Minx 8-0.

Won by 1 length, shorthead, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute, 15 2|5 seconds.

Tote paid Rs. 61 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 34 and Rs. 44 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE

Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 6,000; Second Rs. 1,350; Third Rs. 900. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk of Bhopal's JOVIAL PRINCE, 8-12 Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's FAUGHAN HILL, 7-9. Whiteside 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's GANGASAGAR II, 7-13, (cd. 7-9), Md. Khan.. 3
Mrs. L. Musry's TELLER, 8-2, Brace 4

Not run: Maratha Emperor 9-0.

Tote paid Rs. 40 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 20 and Rs. 20 for places.

Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE ROUS HANDICAP

Distance 1 mile

Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 900; Third Rs. 450. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Sir Homi Mehta's BRELAN, 8-5, Obaid 1
Mr. H. Romer's MAROC, 9-2, Evans 2
H. H. the Maharaja the Gaikwar of Baroda's ARCHMOON, 8-6, Maxwell 3
Mrs. Justice's MONTE CARLO, 8-8, Eude 4

Not run: Houdini 7-9, Mr. Pip 7-7, Guiding Queen 8-5, Multyfarnham 8-0, Rose of Persia II 7-12.

Tote paid Rs. 102 for win, Rs. 31, Rs. 18, and Rs. 16 for places.

Winner trained by E. C. Forsyth.

THE SOUTHFIELDS PLATE

Div. I. Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs 600; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. H. Cartwright's HASSINA, 7-9, A. Orme 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's LORD CLARION, 8-7, Eude 2
Mr. Martin's AFTALON, 9-0. Evans 3
Mr. A. Svamvur's NOT OUT, 8-12, Thompson 4

Not run: Gorgus 8-7.

Tote paid Rs. 139 for win, Rs. 31 Rs. 35 and Rs. 81 for places.

Winner trained by O. Randall.

WATER SCARCITY IN RAJKOT

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 25.

The water supply problem in 'Sadar' area is getting more acute day by day. In order to record a protest against the negigence on the part of the Agency, P. W. D officials and to suggest ways and means to allay innumerable public grievances, a meeting of Rajkot Civil Station residents was held in Sadar Bazar last night. A scheme for obtaining more water for storage in the Reservoir Tank which was prepared by experts specially brought here from Bombay Government in 1923 when such hardships for obtaining water existed was also discussed. Mr. Shivlal Shamji, Agency Contractor is reported to have donated the expenses of sinking a tubewell near Sadar Municipal Office.

Exhibition Of Work By Young Bengal Artist

Miss Sheila Bonnerjee, who is a younger member of a very talented Calcutta family, is the grand-daughter of the late W. C. Bonnerjee, the first President of the Indian National Congress. She studied art in Europe for three years, first at Munich and later in England where she worked under such famous teachers as the Russian-born Meninsky, Mark Gertler and the Cubist experimenter William Roberts. On her return to India, she came under the influence of the well-known Bengal painter, Jamini Roy, and consequently her Indian studies have as the source of their inspiration the ancient and modern folk art of her own province—Bengal. Even in some of her non-Indian studies she has sought to treat her subject in a novel manner by employing the technique and decorative features of her Indian work.

She is holding an exhibition of her work at the Taj Mahal Hotel, ground floor, which will be open to the public from 29th December for five days from 9-30 a.m. to 8 p.m.

STORY OF AN AGREEMENT

Communal Differences Being Exploited Contrary To Assurance

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 25.

A story is going round the political circles here, the confirmation of which is not yet available, that in this first interview at Simla Gandhiji gave an assurance to the Viceroy that the Congress would not take advantage of the international situation in order to embarrass British Government and thus to compel it to bargain with the Congress.

But Gandhiji made this assurance conditional on the assurance from the Viceroy that communal differences in India would not be exploited by the British Government in consideration of India's demands.

According to the story the Viceroy gave the assurance required by Gandhiji but the Congress leaders' complaint now is that the communal differences have been exploited by the British Government.

Viceroy is reported to have further urged Gandhiji not to precipitate crisis. The Viceroy on his part therefore appears to have been taken aback by the resignations of the Ministries.

It is said in his subsequent interviews with the Viceroy at Delhi Gandhiji bitterly criticised the exploitation of communal differences by the Government

It is said that Viceroy is still urging Gandhiji not to precipitate civil disobedience. The political circles believe that Viceroy is still pleading with London to revise its decision.

An interesting feature of the situation as reported is that some Americans have offered their services to the Congress for a propaganda in America and Europe.

Of course they are not all honorary workers.

Social In Honour Of Atiya Begum

"The Mahfile Zahra gave a social in honour of Atiya Begum on Friday. A large congregation of Muslim ladies and children welcomed her.

The President Safiya Khatoon and Secretary Bibi Kumrunnisa mentioned her as being one of the pioneers of Muslim female education.

Atiya Begum gave a graphic description of the Islamic activities in New York and finally of the founding of the Academy of Islam there, in which five Muslim existing organisations joined —Arabic and Industrial classes opened out and special training classes for women and children —the work was getting on splendidly—the need for a mosque in New York was urgent.

GONORRHOEA CURED

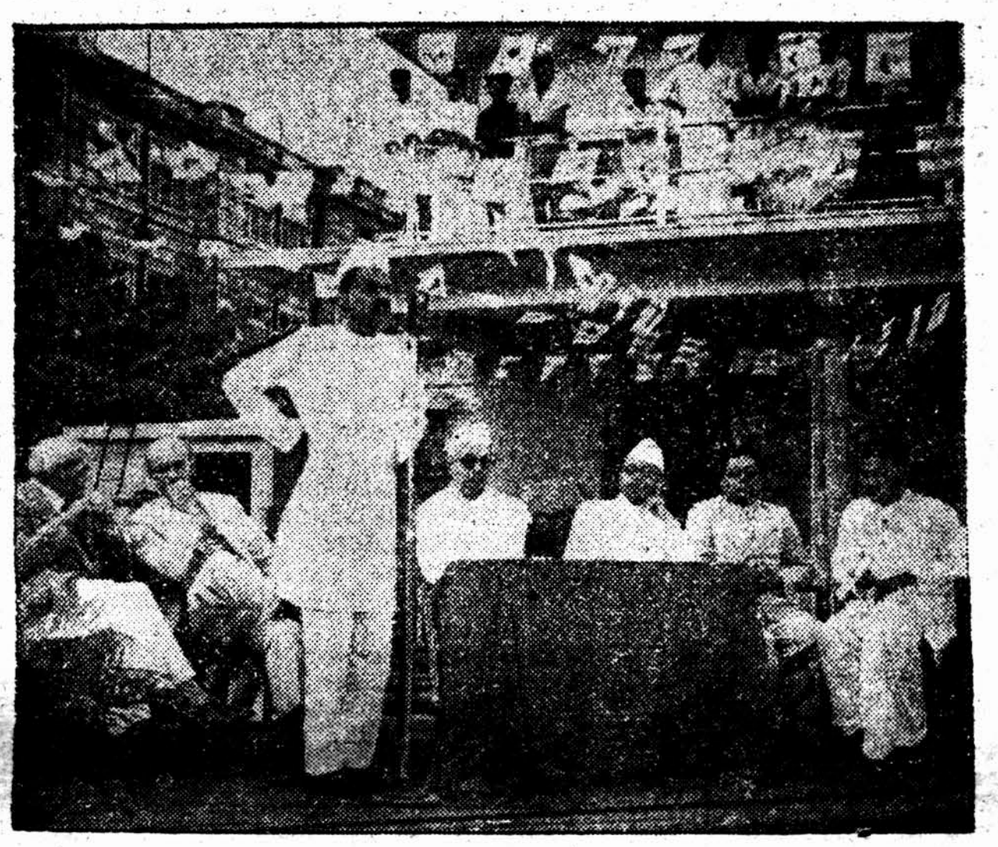
OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Major C. K. Naidu, the Hindu skipper in the Pentangular Tournament, performed the opening ceremony of the "United Cricketers" at Gamdevi on the Gowalia Tank Maidan. He is seen here (centre) with Messrs. Hindlekar, Jagdale, Bhandarker, Puri and other well-known spportsmen.

Reunion in a Graveyard.
(—"Record", Philadelphia)



Mr. Kher, Mr. Nanda, Mr. Mathuradas, Sir George Wiles and Mr. Knight on the same platform at the Workers' Welfare Centre named after Rambilas Potdar on Thursday.

ALL-MAHARASHTRA PHYSICAL CULTURE CONFERENCE

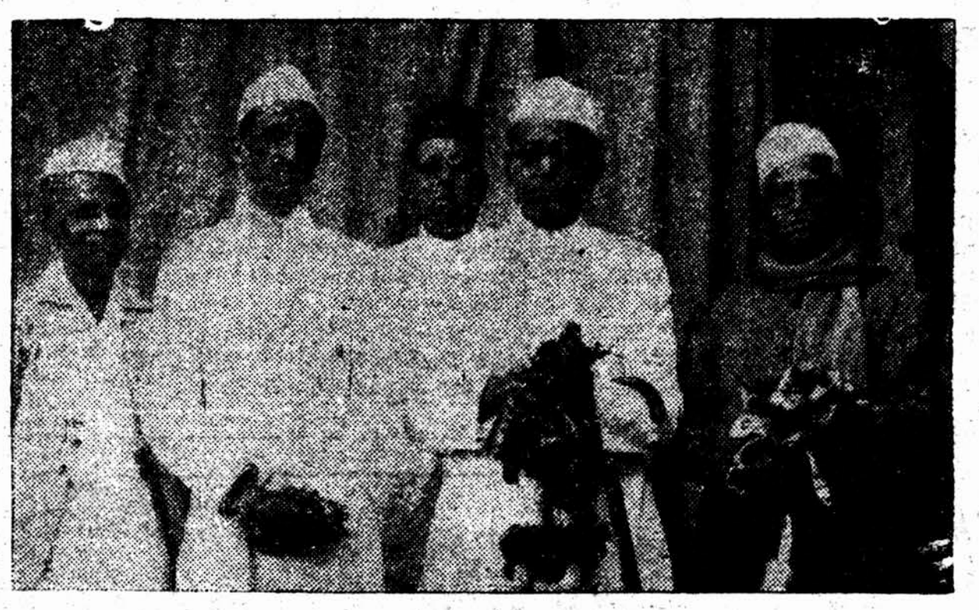
Gaekwar Of Baroda To Preside

The Chairman, Reception Committee, All Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference writes from Satara:—

The 10th session of the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference, will be held at Satara on the 3rd and 4th Dec. 1939, under the Presidentship of the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The programme includes a Demonstration-week which will be celebrated throughout the Satara District and the adjoining States from the 22nd to the 29th inst. Inter-divisional tournaments in Atyapatyal, Khoko and Hututu, and individual team competitions in 'Lathi-chhadi and Pharigadaka' will be held at Satara on 30th Nov. 1st and 2nd December 1939. A meeting of the representatives of various gymnasia, from all over the unit will also be held during the session week to discuss the practical side of physical culture activities, and to find out ways and means for reorganising physical culture institutes on sounder basis. An exhibition has also been arranged. A demonstration of mass drills of about 4000 boys and girls including a few adults will also be held on the 4th of Dec. 1939 at Satara proper.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 20.—An Association of Homoeopathic medical practitioners known as the Hyderabad Association for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy was formed on Sunday evening at a representative meeting of Homoeopathic doctors.



Mr. B. G. Kher (second from right), ex-Premier of Bombay, paid a visit to the Blossom Manufacturing Company's Factory at Poona recently.

SENSATIONAL FAILURE OF MUSLIM BATSMEN

Amar Singh Paves Way For Amazing After-Lunch Collapse

BOMBAY, Saturday.

All roads led to the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday morning, the opening day of Bombay's and one of India's premier sporting events—the final of the Pentangular Cricket Tournament, being played once again between old and worthy rivals the Hindus and the Muslims. Every bus, tram and train brought its quota of cricket enthusiasts. The Eastern stands were full half an hour before the start of the match, and with the turnstiles clicking briskly the other stands were also fast filling up.

The Muslims (Holders) and twice Champions of the Tournament since its inauguration in 1937—announced only one change in the side that played against the "Rest", Mazhar Mahmud the Punjab University fast bowler who had been originally selected and was unable to come for the earlier match, replacing K. C. Ibrahim.

In the Hindu team, Bhandarkar who had made a most impressive debut as 'wicket-keeper-batsman' against the Parsis was surprisingly dropped in favour of Hindlekar, the Hindus stock wicket-keeper, while Uday Merchant, the season's local batting discovery—replaced Jai who was unable to play. Jagdale the Central India bat, who was omitted in the Hindus' first match against the Europeans also played.

Wazir Wins Toss

Wazir Ali's luck with the coin again stayed and the Muslim skipper sent in Mushtaque Ali and Kadri at 10-47 a. m. to open the Muslims' first venture, to the bowling of Banerji from the Churchgate end, and Amar Singh from the pavilion end.

Over 15,000 persons were present to see the start and the crowd was briskly streaming through. The wicket was perfect and ideal weather conditions prevailed. Banerji opening the attack to Mushtaque Ali saw the Indore bat open his side's account by stylishly square-cutting the Jamnagar bowler's last delivery of his first over, to the ropes. Amar Singh taking on from the Pavilion end had the Umpire negative an l.b.w. appeal off the Kathiawari's first delivery sent down to Kadri who went on to concede a maiden over to the former.

After Mushtaque Ali had neatly off-driven the first ball of Banerji's next over again to the ropes, Kadri conceded another maiden to Amar Singh. Mushtaque however was irresistible and late-cutting the fourth ball of Banerji's third over—(incidentally his third four off the Bengali speed-merchant, the three fours being his first three successive scoring strokes) the Test opening bat signalled 10 after 13 minutes' batting.

Five runs later Naidu rung his first bowling change, Amarnath relieving Banerji, from the Churchgate end after the latter had bowled 3 overs for 13 runs, and the Southern Punjab all-rounder opened with a maiden to Kadri. At the other end, Amar Singh who was keeping an immaculate length—his in-swingers being scrupulously left alone by both batsmen—sent down another maiden, his third of the morning, to Mushtaque Ali. Then Kadri facing Amarnath at last opened his account, on-driving the fifth delivery of the latter's second over for 2.

Cautious Batting

With both batsmen obviously out to wear down the bowlers, scoring had now slowed down appreciably, Mushtaque Ali conceding another maiden to Amar Singh, to be followed by Kadri with a maiden to Amarnath. 16 minutes had produced 5 runs—and Kadri broke the monotony by getting a brace off the first ball of Amarnath's next over. The crowd which had now increased to over 25,000, was anxiously on the look-out for runs. Turning the fourth ball of Amar Singh's 7th over to square-leg for 2, Kadri put up 20 after 33 minutes' batting, and followed up by off-driving the very next delivery for 3.

At this stage Naidu rung a double change, Vijay Merchant—bowling for the first time in this year's Pentangular matches—relieving Amarnath from the Churchgate end, and Amar Singh being rested in favour of Jagdale from the other end, after the Jamnagar and Lancashire League player had bowled 7 overs, including 5 maidens, for only 7 runs. Scoring continued to be slow, the batsmen being content to steal occasional singles off the looser 'stuff' off-driving the first delivery of Jagdale's third over for 2, Mushtaque Ali put up 30 after the innings had lasted 48 minutes, and incidentally reached his own 20.

Immediately after Naidu rung his third bowling change bringing on C. S. Naidu in place of Vijay Merchant, from the Churchgate end, after Vijay had bowled 3 overs for 3 runs and Vijay was himself now brought on from the Pavilion end, relieving Jagdale after the latter had given 5 runs in 3 overs. The Indore slow-spinner conceded 5 runs in his opening over, including a streaky cut through the slips for 3 to Kadri. The batsmen continued unperturbed, and Mushtaque Ali on-driving the first ball of C. S. Naidu's second over signalled 40 after 52 minutes.

Two Quick Reverses

Two runs later Naidu rung yet another change, Amarnath relieving Vijay Merchant, after the latter had bowled only one over from the Pavilion end.

Straight-driving C. S. Naidu twice in over for 2, Mushtaque reached his own 30 after 63 minutes' batting. Soon after Kadri off-drove Amarnath for 3 and Mushtaque crossing over leg-glanced the same bowler for a brace to hoist the first half-century amidst loud cheering after the innings had lasted 64 minutes. Two runs later the Hindu skipper followed up his policy of quick bowling changes, himself taking over from Amarnath from the Pavilion end, C. S. Naidu was kept on at the other end and soon claimed his first victim—a very valuable one—when Mushtaque Ali in attempting a full-blooded drive lifted the Indore slow-spinner near the sight-screen for Vinoo Mankad to bring off a well-judged catch 54—1—34.)

Mushtaque Ali had batted confidently for 74 minutes for his 34 which included four hits to the ropes. Dilawar Hussein joined Kadri, but immediately after the Hindus were unlucky not to get another wicket, C. S. Naidu just failing to hold Kadri when he was 20, off his own bowling.

At the other end, Amar Singh who had relieved C. K. Naidu also, almost sent back Dilawar for a duck, in the very first over of the Kathiawari's second spell, Amarnath at silly mid-off failing to anticipate a tame 'one' from the Muslim wicket-keeper. The latter soon celebrated his escape by swiping C. S. Naidu to leg for 4, to put up 60 after 83 minutes. But after only 9 runs more had been added the Muslims lost another valuable wicket, Amar Singh, who had throughout been bowling magnificently without luck, knocking off Kadri's bails with the fourth ball of his 12th over, a beautiful well-pitched in-swinger. (69—2—26).

Kadri had batted patiently for 95 minutes, and was never very comfortable against Amar Singh. Wazir Ali replaced Kadri, and received a tremendous ovation from the 30,000 odd spectators now present as he walked on to the crease.

106 For 2 At Lunch

Dilawar square-cutting the second delivery of C. S. Naidu's 10th over to the ropes saw 70 on board after 98 minutes and the Muslim wicket-keeper greeted the occasion by powerfully leg-glancing the fourth ball of the same over again to the ropes. Soon after, however Dilawar, who was most uncomfortable against Amar Singh, with his score at 18, cocked an in-swinger from the Kathiawari dangerously near Amarnath at short leg.

Both the bowlers were keeping an invulnerable length and runs were coming a slow cautious rate. With a brace off C. S. Naidu Dilawar signalled 80, after the innings had lasted 108 minutes. At the other end Wazir Ali opened his account with a brace off C. S. Naidu but in Amar Singh's next over, the Muslim skipper almost played on to his wicket, the ball hitting the stumps without dislodging the bails. He celebrated his escape by cover-driving the third ball of the same over grandly to the ropes—this being the first 4 hit off the Lancashire League bowler this morning. Shortly after, Banerji relieved C. S. Naidu from the Churchgate end, after the latter had bowled 13 overs, with 3 maidens for 38 runs and one wicket, and getting a brace off the Jamnagar speed-merchant's very first delivery, Dilawar put up 90 after 119 minutes, and celebrated the event by cover-driving the fourth ball of the same over to the ropes.

A spate of singles by both batsmen followed and after Wazir Ali had conceded a maiden to Amar Singh Dilawar Hussein square-cutting the first ball of Banerji's next over for 2 hoisted the first century after the innings had lasted 131 minutes, amidst deafening applause from the crowd.

Dilawar celebrated the century by pulling the very next ball magnificently to the square-leg boundary. Soon after lunch was taken, with the Muslim total at 106 for 2 Dilawar Hussein and Wazir Ali being unbeaten with 34 and 11 respectively.

Lunch With Governor

The teams lunched with H. E. the Governor of Bombay and the start after lunch was delayed by some minutes. Amar Singh resuming the Hindu attack opened with a maiden to Dilawar Hussein from the Pavilion end Banerji taking on from the other end conceded a brace off his second delivery to Wazir Ali, and a cut for 2 off the next one to Dilawar. The Muslim skipper getting another brace off Banerji signalled 110 after the innings had lasted 136 minutes, but had a narrow escape in the same over, when a streaky pull to square-leg just flew past Vinoo Mankad's right shoulder for a lucky two.

Dilawar conceded another maiden to Amar Singh, but the batsmen got three braces off Banerji's next over and Wazir following up with a cut for a single off Amar Singh signalled 120 after 149 minutes. The Muslim skipper immediately cover-drove the fifth ball of the same over powerfully to the ropes. At 126 C. S. Naidu relieved Banerji from the Churchgate end and gave a single each to both batsmen off his third and fourth deliveries and Wazir Ali cutting the 5th one for two put up 130 after 153 minutes' batting. Eight runs later, Naidu himself relieved Amar Singh from the Pavilion end, after the latter had bowled seven overs, with three maidens for 13 runs, after lunch, and the Hindu skipper was unlucky not to get Dilawar's wicket immediately when C. S. Naidu bungled an easy catch in the slips. Dilawar's score at this stage was 43. Following up his 'escape' with a brace off C. S. Naidu, the Mus-

(Continued on page 21.)

Sensational Failure Of Muslim Batsmen

(Continued from page 20.)

lim wicket-keeper saw 140 on board after the innings had lasted 166 minutes.

C. K.'s Bowling Success

But C. K. was not to be denied and soon broke up the partnership when Wazir Ali in attempting to drive the third delivery of the Hindu skipper's second over, after lunch, missed and was clean bowled (141-3-33). Captain bowls Captain as somebody remarked! The Muslim Captain had played confident and admirably restrained cricket for 71 minutes and his 33 included 2 fours. Grand cover-drives were his principal scoring strokes. The Wazir Ali-Dilawar Hussein partnership had yielded 72 runs for the third wicket. Nazir Ali joined Dilawar Hussein but in C. S. Naidu's very next over the Muslim wicket-keeper in attempting a straight-drive returned the ball hotly for the bowler to take a fine catch. (141-4-45). Dilawar's valuable effort took him 98 minutes and his 45 included 5 hits to the ropes. He was replaced by Jehangir Khan and by means of steady singles, mostly off Jehangir's bat the batsmen took the score to 150 after 186 minutes' batting, amidst vociferous cheers from the 35,000 persons now present.

Muslims' Collapse

But soon after the Muslims lost 2 wickets in quick succession. Jehangir Khan, after he had lifted C S. Naidu to the on-boundary, snicked the last ball of C. K. Naidu's next over into Hindlekar's hands behind the stumps (158—5—13). And with the addition of only one run more, Saeed Ahmed who had replaced Jehangir drove C. S. Naidu into Amarnath's safe hands at short leg. (159—6—0). Abbas Khan joined Nazir Ali.

160 of the innings was up after 195 minutes batting and shortly after Nazir facing C. S. Naidu square-cut the last ball of the Indore slow-spinner's 23rd-over magnificently to the ropes, and following up with a brace off C K. Naidu the same batsman signalled 170 after 203 minutes. At this stage Amar Singh relieved C. K. Naidu from the Pavilion end, after the Hindu skipper had bowled after lunch 8 overs, including a maiden for 12 runs and 2 wickets, 5 runs later, Abbas Khan, with his score at 4, had a narrow escape when he cocked up one from C. S. Naidu dangerously near Uday Merchant. The Sind bat celebrated his 'escape' by crossing over with a single and on-driving the very first ball of Amar Singh's next over to put up 180 after the innings had lasted 216 minutes. Abbas Khan soon straight drove Amar Singh in fine style for another 4. In C S. Naidu's very next over, however, Nazir Ali in attempting to cut the Indore slow-spinner mistimed for Banerji to bring off an excellent one-handed catch in the slips. (188—7—18).

C. S. Naidu In Deadly Form

Amir Elahi replaced him and getting two quick braces put up 190 after 226 minutes. With the addition of only 2 runs more to the total however, the Northern India player stepped across a good-length 'break' from C. S. Naidu and was declared l-b-w. (192—8—2). Nissar now joined Abbas Khan, but did not stay long, lifting the 5th delivery of C S. Naidu's 30th over near the on-boundary for Amarnath to bring off a well-judged catch. (196—9—2) Mazhar Mahmud joined Abbas Khan for the last wicket and the huge crowd of over 35,000 persons waited breathlessly to see whether the Muslims would reach the double century. But it was not to be C S Naidu who seemed to have found the 'spot' was almost unplayable turning the ball in to great effect and the first ball of his 31st over saw Mazhar attempt a hefty stroke, miss the ball and have his stumps spreadeagled the Muslims first innings terminating just 15 minutes before tea for 199 runs. Abbas Khan remained unbeaten with 19. C. S. Naidu was in deadly form with the ball capturing 7 wickets for 78 runs.

Hindus' Disastrous Start

With only a couple of minutes left for the tea interval, C. K. Naidu sent in Vinoo Mankad and Hindlekar to open the Hindus' first venture. Nissar opening the attack to Hindlekar, from the Churchgate end saw Vinoo cross over off a bye and get a brace off the Muslim speed-merchant's 5th delivery. Tea was taken after this over, with the Hindu total at 2 for no loss.

The Hindus in their fist venture had scored two for no loss. During the tea interval, H. E. the Governor of Bombay was taken around the Stadium by Sir, Homi Modi President and Mr. A. S. Jasdenwalla, Hon. Secretary, respectively of the Cricket Club of India. His Excellency was warmly cheered by the spectators and profusely garlanded by a number of persons, at various places all round the enclosure.

Mazhar Mahmud resuming the attack from the Pavilion end conceded a couple off his first delivery to Vinoo and had the third one pulled to the square-leg boundary. The same batsman getting another 2 to square-leg off Nissar signalled 10 after 13 minutes. But with the addition of only 6 runs more, Nissar with the 5th ball of his fourth over scattered Hindlekar's stumps with a well-pitched one. (16—1—4). Amarnath joined Vinoo Mankad. At this stage Wazir Ali rung his first bowling change, Saeed Ahmed relieving Mazhar Mahmud from the Pavilion end, after the Punjab University speed-merchant had bowled three overs, including a maiden for 7 runs.

Amir Elahi's Sensational Bowling

Glancing the second ball of Nissar's 5th over for 2, Amarnath put up 20 after half an hour's batting. At the other end Saeed Ahmed opened with a maiden to Vinoo and later conceded a single to the latter in his next over. Crossing over, Vinoo cut the second ball of Nissar's next over magnificently to the ropes, and again cutting the 5th ball of the same over for 2, the Jamnagar bat signalled 30 after 40 minutes. Three runs later Jehangir Khan relieved Nissar from the Churchgate end, after the latter had bowled 6 overs, including a maiden for 17 runs and one wicket. Amarnath beautifully leg-glanced the Cambridge Blue's first delivery for 2, and shortly after straight-drove the first delivery of the very next over to the sight screen to put up 40 after 47 minutes. At 43 Saeed Ahmed gave way to Amir Elahi from the Pavilion end and the change met with immediate success, the Northern India bowler shattering Vinoo Mankad's stumps with his very first delivery (43—2—19). C. K. Naidu joined Amarnath but Amir Elahi sent the thousands of Muslims' supporters into raptures by spreadegaling the Hindu skipper's stumps with his very next ball. (43—3—19). Naidu was replaced by Banerji, who deprived Amir Elahi of a sensational hat trick by successfully blocking the third ball. Nissar relieving Jehangir from the Churchgate end conceded a brace to Amarnath, and Amir Elahi, bowled the last over of the day from the other end also giving away only a single, and when stumps were drawn for the day the Hindus had scored 47 for 3 wkts., Amarnath and Banerji being unbeaten with 20 and 3 respectively.

MUSLIMS (First Innings)

Mushtaque Ali, c Vinoo Mankad, b C. S. Naidu	34
S. M. Kadri, b Amar Singh	26
Dilawar Hussein, c & b C. S. Naidu	45
Wazir Ali, b C. K. Naidu	33
Nazir Ali, c Banerji, b C. S. Naidu	18
Jehangir Khan, c Hindlekar, b C. K. Naidu	13
Saeed Ahmed, c Amarnath, b C. S. Naidu	0
Abbas Khan, not out	19
Amir Elahi, l.b.w., C. S. Naidu	2
Mahomed Nissar, c Amarnath, b C. S. Naidu	2
Mazhar Mahmud, b C. S. Naidu	1
Extras	6
Total	199

FALL OF WICKETS

1 for 54, 2 for 69, 3 for 141, 4 for 141, 5 for 158, 6 for 159, 7 for 187, 8 for 192, 9 for 196.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
S. Banerji	9	0	37	0
Amar Singh	31	14	50	1
Amarnath	6	3	7	0
Vijay Merchant	4	1	3	0
M. M. Jagdale	3	0	5	0
C. S. Naidu	31.1	4	78	7
C. K. Naidu	9	2	13	2

HINDUS.

First Innings.

D. D. Hindlekar b. Nissar	4
Vinoo Mankad, b. Amir Elahi	19
L. Amarnath not out	20
C. K. Naidu, b. Amir Elahi	0
S. Banerji not out	1
Extras	3
Total for 3 (wkts.)	47

Fall of Wickets.

1 for 16, 2 for 43, 3 for 43,

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mahomed Nissar	7.1	1	19	1
Mazhar Mahmud	3	1	7	0
Saeed Ahmed	4	1	5	0
Jehangir Khan	2	0	9	0
Amir Elahi	2	0	3	2

Nissar bowled 1 no ball.

PENTANGULAR SIDELIGHTS

By J. C. MAITRA

The biggest crowd of the season turned out at the Brabourne Stadium on Saturday to witness the trial of strength between the Muslims, the Champions, and the Hindus, their old rivals. It was over 30,000 within an hour from the start.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Hindu skipper failed to win the toss for the third time in succession. This gave the Muslims the advantage of batting on a perfect wicket, while the Hindus will have to bat on the fourth day on a wicket none too alluring. It is a distinct gain for the Muslims.

◆ ◆ ◆

The umpires were both Parsis, 'Dolly' Kapadia and N. A. Dubash. It is a mystery why John Pinto of the Rest who umpired the Hindu-Parsi match, was not appointed. As far as I could judge from my place, his rulings seemed all correct.

◆ ◆ ◆

Jai has not yet recovered from his shoulder trouble. He made room for Uday Merchant in the team. Lucky Uday! I hope he makes a creditable show this time.

◆ ◆ ◆

Mushtaq Ali and Kadri opened the Muslim innings as usual and C. K. entrusted the attack to

(Continued on page 22.)

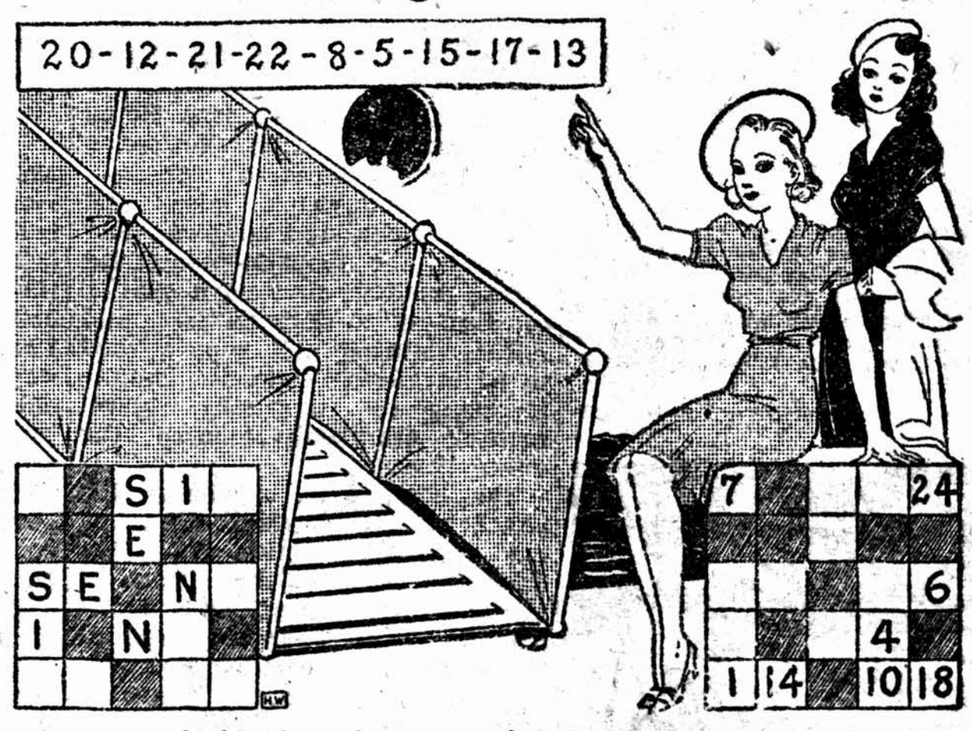
Where Are the Girls Going for Their Vacation?

WELL, the girls are off on their vacation cruise. Maybe the office isn't going to be lonely without them. However, the girls worked hard all winter and they deserve a good rest. Where are they going? You know how women are — like to be mysterious about things —so they made up this puzzle about their trip. That series of numbers Mildred is pointing to marks their destination, each figure standing for a letter.

Place these numbers in the shaded squares of the box on which the girl is seated. Fill in the blank squares to form a magic square; that is, place the numbers so that each vertical column, each horizontal row and the two large diagonals will add up to 65. The figures used are those from 1 to 25.

The other box is to be filled with letters forming a word square. The horizontal rows of squares are to spell five English words and these same words must appear in the vertical columns. The letters in the shaded squares, when written beneath the numbers in the panel which have the corresponding positions in the magic square, will spell the name of the country which is the girls' destination.

By the time you solve this poser, the girls will have reached their destination, but do not be frightened. The puzzle can readily be solved, if you tackle it in the right way.



Change From Pen to Ink

The question is not, whether the ink goes to the pen or the pen to the ink, but to convert PEN into INK. Can you do it?

Solution: Pen; hen; hem; him; aim; ail; all; ill; ilk; INK.

(For Solution See Page 31)

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

DECEMBER 1939

New York: November 25.

Previous closing	9.73
To-day's opening	9.65
Difference	—8
To-day's closing	9.61
Difference	—12

LIVERPOOR COTTON

JANUARY 1940.

Liverpool: November 25.

Previous closing	7.10

The Liverpool Cotton Market was closed.

Broach April/May Expectation ..... Rs. 245.

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

The New York cotton showed considerable weakness to-day following week-end liquidation and general selling due to lack of constructive developments in past week.

The trading in December started at 9.65, i.e. 8 pts. lower than the last closing. Prices fell—under Wall Street selling and liquidation, while subsequently further recession occurred on renewed selling with December closing at 9.61.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: November 25.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

December (9.65/9.65) 9.65/9.65
March (9.43/9.44) 9.44/9.43
May (9.22/9.22) 9.20/9.20

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay: November 25.

The market was closed to-night.

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: November 25.

SEEDS

Castorseeds Nov/Decr. (£18 1/2 nominal) £18 1/2 nominal.

Linseeds Calcutta November December (£19 1/4 quoted) £19 quoted.

Linseed La Plata November (Unquoted) £15 3/8 quoted.

Groundnuts Coromandal December (£15 quoted) £15 quoted.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Steady Undertone In Cottons: Papers Strong

Calcutta: November 24.

Jutes ruled steady and a fair business was put through. Coals revealed no fresh feature and the undertone kept steady. In cottons slight profit-taking was discernible, but the undertone continued fully steady and the business was moderate. Teas were not so much interested. Miscellaneous speculatives issues ruled steady, among other industrials paper shares ruled very strong market and sugars also kept steady. Government securities were quiet but steady.

Following are the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent paper 87; 4 per cent loan (1960/70) 101/4 s l; Bank: Reserve 101 c/t.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles 6; Elgin Mills Ord 159; Kesoram 7/10; New Victoria Ord 1/14.

Coals: Bhalgora 5/12; New Tetturya 3/10; Raneegunge 32/4; Samla 2/9; Talcher 2/1; West Jamuria 31/12.

Jutes: Adamjee 22/6; Anglo-India 436/8; Auckland 248 s c l; Barnagore 155/8; Fort William 305; Howrah 62/10 ex div; Hukumchand 9/5; India 420/8; Nuddea 74; Presidency 7/2; Waverley 3/4; Pref. 50.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/9; Indian Copper 2/11; Britannia Building and Iron 9/8; Hukumchand Steel Ord 7/4 s o l; Indian Iron and Steel 39/8 ex-div; Indian Steel and Wire Products Defd 37/8; Kumardhubi Eng 5/15; Marshalls 2/5; Saran Eng 8/14; Steel Corporation 22/8; Pref 98; B I Corporation 5/4; Dunlop Rubber 25/14; Indian Cables 15; India Paper Pulp 137; Titaghur Paper 'A' and 'B' Ord 28/7; Shreegopal Paper 7/4; Orient Paper 8/4; Mysore Paper 12/4; Buland 15/8 c div; Carew and Co 14; Balrampore 10/3; Raza 16 c div.

Teas: Bateli 4/6; Central Cachar 79; Kalacherra 51; Tezpore 7/10; Teliapara 410.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: November 25.

Previous closing	3.92 1/4
To-day's opening	3.92 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: November 25.

Previous closing	4.02 to 4.04
To day's opening	4.02 to 4.04
To day's closing	4.02 to 4.04

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: November 35.

Previous closing	176 to 177
To-day's opening	176 to 177
To day's closing	176 to 177

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: November 25.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02 to 4.04 which is officially fixed rate.

Franc was officially fixed at 176 to 177.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1 6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.23 3/4) 13.23 3/4
New York on Bombay (30.20) 30.20
London on Milan (76.75) 77.50
London on Shanghai (0-5 buyers, 0-5 1/4 sellers) 0-4 5/8 buyers; 0-5 1/8 sellers.
London on Kobe (1-2 7/16 buyers, 1-2 17/32 sellers) 1-2 5/16 buyers, 1-2 13/32 sellers.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 3/16 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/4 to 1 5/16 per cent) 1 5/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent) 1 1/2 to 1 5/8 per cent

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay: November 25.

SILVER			
Silver ready	61	7	0
Silver Kartak	61	8	0
Silver Magsar	61	15	0
GOLD			
Gold ready	41	11	6
Gold Kartak	41	12	0
Gold Magsar	41	13	6
Sovereign	26	11	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Latest Night Quotations

Bombay: November 25.

Wheat January	4	6	0
Wheat May	4	12	0
Linseed May	8	8	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: November 25.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 54 1/8) dol 53 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/8) dol 31 1/4.
U. S. Steel Common New York (dol 69 1/2) dol 67 3/8.
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 117) Unquoted.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay: November 25.

Yarn No.	December.	February.	April
6 1/2s.	128	130	134
10 1/2s.	144	146	149
20 1/2s.	180	183	186
40s.	251	255	258

PLEASANT FUNCTION AT GOVT. HOUSE

(BY "ARKAY")

An exceedingly pleasant and enjoyable social function during the week was a supper dance at the Bombay Government House on Thursday, 23rd November More than a hundred guests—most of them young men and women, including a large number of newly, or about-to-be-married—were invited; and as a matter of courtesy to Herr Hitler and A.R.P., dancing and supper had to be arranged indoors. Despite its being an unusually warm evening everybody enjoyed the dance thoroughly.

The hosts were, of course, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley. While His Excellency was on the floor all through the evening, Lady Lumley having just recovered from an illness sat out chatting pleasantly with various guests. Dancing ceased at midnight, when the guests moved to the dining room and regaled themselves to an excellent and sumptuous supper, the A. D.C.'s going round all the time to see that everyone was comfortable and satisfied. The party broke up after 1 o'clock.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 25.—Dewan Bahadur Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, arrived here this morning by the Delhi Mail.

PENTANGULAR SIDELIGHTS

(Continued from page 21)

Banerjee and Amar Singh from the North and South ends.

✦ ✦ ✦

While Mushtaq Ali batted in his characteristic manner, sending Banerjee to the ropes thrice in his first three overs, he treated Amar Singh with considerable respect.

✦ ✦ ✦

Kadri, however, dug himself in. C. K. rang changes in the bowling at short intervals—even Vijay Merchant and Jagdale had a hand in it.

✦ ✦ ✦

Although the Hindus did not capture any wickets, these rapid changes in the bowling considerably unsettled the batsmen. Runs dripped in slowly. Only 40 runs were registered in the first hour.

✦ ✦ ✦

When things appeared to brighten up for the Muslims, with 50 on the board for no wicket, C. S. changed their complexion. He dismissed their most dangerous bat, Mushtaq, for an addition of 4 runs. The Indore batsman had contributed a well-placed 34.

✦ ✦ ✦

Kadri, who was shaky all along, did not survive long after he was dropped by C. S. off his own bowling. Amar Singh claimed his wicket when he was 26, the total being 69.

✦ ✦ ✦

Dilawar Hussain and Wazir Ali then became associated in the most productive partnership of the innings. The wicket-keeper was given a fresh lease of life before he had broken his duck.

✦ ✦ ✦

It turned out to be an expensive mistake by Amarnath, as Dilawar went on to score 45 runs, the highest for his side. It was by no means a brilliant effort on the part of the Lahore man though.

✦ ✦ ✦

But for a time, he and Wazir Ali made things a little hot for the Hindus. Without gaining complete mastery over the bowling, the pair raised the total to 140.

✦ ✦ ✦

Then fell a disaster on the Muslims. The Nayudu brothers conspired between themselves to pack off the remaining eight batsmen within an hour and a quarter for less than 60 runs!

✦ ✦ ✦

Wazir was the first to succumb after lunch—clean bowled by C. K. Dilawar followed on his heels being caught and bowled by C. S.

✦ ✦ ✦

Wicket after wicket toppled down thereafter, the batsmen making only a feeble attempt to negotiate the deadly spinners of the younger Nayudu.

✦ ✦ ✦

It was a pity Abbas Khan was sent in so late as eighth. He was the only batsman who played C. S. correctly. Had he come earlier he might have made a better contribution than remaining not out for 19.

✦ ✦ ✦

Junior Nayudu's bowling was superb. He kept the batsmen guessing all the time. His bag of 7 wickets for 78 runs was indeed marvellous.

✦ ✦ ✦

He exposed thoroughly the hollowness of the Muslim batting in the afternoon when he claimed 6 wickets for less than seven runs apiece. To do so on a plumb wicket bespeaks extraordinary talent too.

✦ ✦ ✦

It must be added that the Hindu fielding in the afternoon was splendid and Hindlekar kept his charge very well, indeed. And Major Nayudu handled his men with great care and judgment.

✦ ✦ ✦

199 was a meagre total, considering the formidable batting strength of the opposing side. But a tremendous sensation awaited the Hindus.

✦ ✦ ✦

After losing Hindlekar at 16 for 4 runs, they had Mankad and C. K. dismissed at 43. Amir Elahi took both of them completely by surprise knocking down their wickets with his first two deliveries.

✦ ✦ ✦

It might have been a hat-trick for the Punjab bowler, had not Banerjee succeeded in countering his attack. The day closed with the Hindus losing 3 wickets for 47 runs.

✦ ✦ ✦

It is really a very interesting situation. The Hindus may easily tide over the present difficulties and knock up a handsome total as a strong batting side as theirs should do.

✦ ✦ ✦

There are also chances of the Muslim bowlers getting on top of them and creating a similar landslide. The day will show how each side fares in this struggle.

Mahatma On Rajkot Reforms

(Continued from page 1)

whilst the fast was pending was violence and vitiated the fast. I had thought that I had paid the penalty by repentance, and that the happy relations established between the Thakore Saheb and Durbarshri Virawala and me would open a new and bright chapter for the people of Rajkot. The 'durbar' held in my honour after my public repentance seemed to have set the seal on the good that the repentance had done. I see I was mistaken. Men's natures are not changed in a moment. I apologise to the people of Rajkot.

But I do not repent of my repentance. I am quite sure that what was morally right was also politically right. My repentance saved the people of Rajkot from a worse fate. It averted a communal clash. I am quite sure that in the end the people of Rajkot will come to their own. Meanwhile the evil, that the reforms in my opinion are, must be allowed to work itself out. Those citizens of Rajkot who have any sense of self-respect must abstain from co-operation in working them. They will, if they take my advice, watch, wait, pray and literally spin. They will find that they will be also spinners of real liberty in Rajkot in the non-violent way which is the only true way.

INVESTMENT SUPPORT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rails Firm

London: November 24.

On the Stock Exchange strong investment support for Home rails and Argentine rails was the outstanding feature of to-day's generally firm markets. Leading industrials were well bought during the last hour of trading causing a cheerful close to the week.

Wall-Street opened steady

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi: November 25.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind January	25	10	3
Punjab January	20	2	3
Oesi American January	27	1	9
Wheat November	30	10	3
Wheat January	31	1	9
Wheat March	31	13	3
Wheat July	33	2	6
Tone:—Quietly steady.			
Gram November	39	1	0
Gram January	38	12	0
Gram July	35	15	0
Toria November	48	6	0
Toria February	47	14	6
Toria March	49	3	0
Cottonseed January	24	15	3
Cottonseed March	25	0	3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov 25

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 251/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 253/8. At this level there was some realising and prices declined to Rs 250/4 but again improved to Rs. 253/8 and later steadied at Rs. 251/8.

Later on there was increased long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 249/3. It appears that the market is correcting overbought state. To-day being Kartiki Purnima, the market closed at 4 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G. Broach:—		
April/May	Rs.	247 12 0
Fine M. G. Oomra:—		
Dec/January		229 8 0
March		230 12 0
F. G. M. G. Bengal:—		
Dec/January		190 12 0
March		189 12 0

TRADING IN COTTON

It is understood that the Ring Committee has decided following trading hours.

Day: From 11-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Night: From 8 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Nov 24

Sakel January	16.43—67
Sakel March	16.25—72
Giza January	14.43—65
Giza March	14.71—67
Ashmouni December	13.04—56
Ashmouni February	13.24—47

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 24

DECEMBER	9.89+02
JANUARY	9.82+09
MARCH	9.72+05
MAY	9.50+05
JULY	9.19
OCTOBER	8.57—03

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay Nov 24

Broach A/M highest 250 lowest 245 rates at 5 p.m. 246 1/2

Oomra D/J highest 231 1/2 lowest 226 1/2 rates at 5 p.m 228

Oomra March highest 232 1/2 lowest 227 1/2 rates at 5 p.m. 229

Bengal D/J highest 190 lowest 185 1/2 rates at 5 p.m. 186

Bengal March highest 190 1/2 lowest 186 rates at 5 p.m. 186

The night session began with Broach A/M at Rs. 248, lowest being Rs. 247 1/2 and highest Rs. 253 1/2. At 9-30 p.m the rate was quoted at Rs. 253.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 24

Uppers: Spot 8.16—7 November 7.81+8 January 7.86+8 March 7.90+8 May 7.93+8 July 7.94+8 October 7.85+8

Giza 2: Spot 8.49—3 November 8.09—0 January 8.29—0 March 8.41+1 May 8.49+1 July 8.50—3 October 8.44—3

COTTON PARITY

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 118 pts.

Broach A/M above New York May 48 pts.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Nov 25

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8 0. London Paris Exchange rate was 176 to 177. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and at 3.92 1/4 at New York. London silver prices declined 1/16d. at 23 7/16d. for Spot and forward also lost 1/16d. at 23 9/16d. Speculators sold and business was small. New York silver was unchange at 34 3/4 cents. The local market was fairly quiet with a moderate turn over and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

	GOLD	SILVER
Ready Rs.	41 13 0	61 12 0
Kartak delivery	41 13 0	51 13 0
Magsar delivery	41 14 6	62 3 0
Magsar Tejimandi	0 11 0	3 0 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 24

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 24

Gold Bars Fine per oz £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 24

T T London on:—New York 4.02/4.04 Paris 176/177 Madrid 38.50 Montreal 4.43/4.47 Amsterdam 7.52 7.58 Brussels 24.05/24.30 Milan 76.75 Berne 17.80/17 95 Copenhagen 20.12 Stockholm 16.70/16.90 Oslo 17.50/17 70

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 24

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£63
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	69 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	81 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	102 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	68
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	92 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	92
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 3/8
Victory Bonds	105 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	84 1/2
National Bank of India	28 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov 24

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb sellers 11 5/8

Cotton Mill Shares React After Firm Opening

SCATTERED REALISING IN STEELS

Featureless Session And Narrow Trading

Bombay Nov 25

The local share bazar opened steady but later on there was scattered realising which resulted in a steady decline in prices. There was absence of any important support and the market was featureless.

On Friday, the Wall Street market finished heavy declining sharply after President Roosevelt's statement that a consideration is being given to a special tax of 500 million dollars next year for defence measures. Moreover continued favourable business news was ignored with Steels and aircrafts very heavy. U. S Steel shares declined 2 5/8 at 65 7/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares closed one point down at 31 1/4. General Motors also declined one dollar at 53 3/8 dollars.

Thus the decline in Wall Street and quiet tone in Commodity markets damped general feeling and there was absence of buying urge and prices receded under scattered realising. However, there seems no change in the general sentiment and it is possible that lower levels will attract better support particularly for industrial shares.

At the opening it was reported that a deal of 5,000 bales of cloth took place on the basis of annas ten and pies nine, influenced heavy buying in Bombay Dyeings and the market opened firm at Rs 1065 and advanced to Rs 1080 but reacted to Rs. 1062 on realising. Century Mill shares opened at Rs. 341 and closed at Rs. 336/2. Central India Mill shares closed at Rs. 341. Associated Cements opened at Rs. 141 and declined to Rs. 139/4. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1339 and closed at Rs. 1322.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1972 and advanced to Rs. 1980 but later declined to Rs. 1952. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 394 and closed at Rs. 388. Bellapurs were steady at Rs. 251 and Bombay Burmas after opening at Rs. 620 declined to Rs. 605.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Nov. 25.

100 Ahd. Advance		335 0
250 BOM. DYEING		1062 8
100 CENTURY		336 0
100 CENTRAL INDIA		341 0
100 COLABA		202 0
250 David		60 8
100 Cooria		110 0
250 Dawn		325 0
1 E. D. Sassoon Def.		0-12-0
100 Finlay		173 0
100 GOKAK		216 8
1000 Hindustan		1900 0
100 Indore		57 0
100 Khatau XD.		136 8
100 KOHINOOR		379 0
250 Laxmi		379 0
250 Madras United		25 0
100 MORARJI		159 0
250 Model		78 0
50 MYSORE		102 0
200 NEW GREAT		354 0
100 Osmanshahi		51 0
100 PHONIX		290 0
25 Sassoon Silk		81 8
1000 Sholapur		3600 0
50 SIMPLEX		116 0
100 SWADESHI		320 0
100 SWAN		169 0
500 Vishnu		1,200 0
500 Western		915 0
BANKS		
50-100 Baroda		97 0
25-100 Central		32 8
500 Imperial		1438 12
125-500 Imp. Conty.		355 0
50-100 India		132 0
100 Reserve Bank		102 8
5 Union		5 8
CEMENTS		
100 ASSOCIATED		139 4
INSURANCE		
100 Empire		625 0
15-100 Jupiter		9 12 0
20 Mercantile		50 0
15-75 New India		33 12
200 Oriental		390 0
15-50 Vulcan		6-14
ELECTRIC		
100 Ahmed. Old		140 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY		1,480 0
10 Ajmer		10 8
50 BOMBAY TRAM		126 12
100 Bombay Suburban		165 0
10 Broach		10 14
100 Karachi		191 4
100 Poona		183 8
100 Surat		152 8
100 TATA HYDRO		154 8
1000 TATA POWERS		1322 8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij		985 0
100 C. Province		97 4
100 Dh. Baramati		93 0
100 Gujarat		97 0
100 Mandra Bhon		92 4
100 Pachora Jamner		73 0
100 Sara Serajganj		97 0
500 Tapti Valley		762 8
MININGS		
1 Burma Corp.		7 10
2sh. Indian Copper		2-11
10 Indian Iron and Steel		39 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR		1952 8
30 TATA STEEL DEF.		1,970 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD.		388 0
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 ALCOCK		570 0
10 Air Services		6 0
30 BELAPUR SUGAR		251 0
200 Bombay Safe Dep.		59 4
250 BOMBAY STEAM		328 0
125 B. BURMA		605 0
50 B. BURMA CONTY.		201 4
8sh. Br. B Petrol		5 10
50 BOMBAY TELEPHONE		90 0
100 IND. BLEACHING		130 0
50 Ind. Invest Trust		45 0
100 Ind. Rado Def.		400 0
100 I. Radio Ord.		405 0
30 Port Canning		72 12
30 PREMIER CON.		84 4
15 Scindia		26 1
25 Tata Oil Mill		50 8
100 Western I. Match		140 0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andra Valley...		1,327 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam		292 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)		73 0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)		550 0
6 1/4 p.c. Prem. Const 1st		106 8
6 1/4 p. c. Prem. Const 2nd		99 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		140 0
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power		1430 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.		190 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov 25

Bombay Dyeing (1045) 1065 1061 1080 1076 1082 1062

Century (338) 341 337 341 338 336

Central India (340) 349 343 346 341

Kohinoor (379 387 381 385 378 379

New Great (353) 359 357 362 356 354

Simplex (116) 119 117-8 119 116

Swadeshi (318) 325 323 324 320

Associated Cement (138/8) 141 139/12 140 139/4

Andhra (1480) 1480

Tram Ord (126/8) 127 126/8

Tata Hydro (153/8) 154/8

Tata Power (1335) 1337 1335 1340 1332 1322

T Steel Defd (1970) 1972 1980 1962 1972 1967 1947 1951 1952

T Steel Ord (391) 394 389 391 387 388

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (133/4) 133/12 134

Bellapur (250) 253 255 253 251

B Steam (340) 340 335 328

B Burma (601/4) 620 610 612 605

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Nov 25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 87/8; 4 per cent 1960/70 101; 5 per cent 1945/55 110/4

BANKS

Baroda 97; Bank of Hindusthan 25; Central 32/8; Imperial Bank F P 1438/12; Imperial Bank P P 355; India Bank 132; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 102/8; Union Bank 5/8

TEXTILES

Ambica 272/8; Arun 238/12; Arvind 1250; Asok 223/12; Bombay Dyeing 1060; Buckingham and Carnatics 214; Calico 738/2; Century 335; Central India 340; Colaba 201/4; Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills nil; Elgin 157/8; Gokak 215/10; Indore 65; Jubilee 272/8; Kohinoor 377/8; Laxmi Cotton 540; Mysore 101/14; Marsden 115; Morarji 151/4; New Great 351/14; Raipur 715; Rajnagar 175; Simplex 115/5; Swadeshi 318/12; Sajjan 97/8 Vishnu 1260.

HYDRO ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electric 142/8; Bombay Sub-154/6; Tata Power Ord 1320

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad Electric8 142/8; Bombay Suburban 165; Bombay Tram 126/4; Surat 152/8; Ajmer 10/8; Amalgamated 10/12;

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 567/8 Associated Cements 138/12; Belapur 250; Bombay Burma New 201/4; Bombay Burma Old 602/8; Bombay Steam 327/8; Bombay Telephone 89; Burma Corporation 7/8; Br B. Petrol 5/10; Dalmia Cement 10; Indian Bleaching 129/6; Industrial Investment Tr 43/4; Indian Radio Ord 405; Indian Radio Defd 400; Indian Copper 2/11; Indian Iron 39/8 Mysore Sugar 41/4; Port Canning 73/12; Premier Construction 84. Scindia Steam 26; Shivrajpur 50/12; Tata Oil 50/4; Tata Steel Ordy 387; Tata Steel Defd 1950; Steel Corp of Bengal 22/8;

JUTES

Birla Jute 25/4. Howrah 62/12; Hukumchand 9/12; Kamarhatty 592; Kanknarrah 500; Lawrence 496; Reliance 70

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Nov 25

Castorseeds May—		
Opening	Rs.	59 0 0
Highest		60 4 0
Lowest		59 0 0
Closing		59 8 0
Groundnuts Feb.—		
Opening		46 4 0
Highest		46 8 0
Lowest		45 11 0
Closing		45 13 0
Cottonseeds Jan:—		
Opening		28 5 0
Highest		28 5 0
Lowest		27 12 6
Closing		27 13 0

7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd		134 0
7 p.c. Vishnu		675 0
DEBENTURES		
5 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley		100 0
6 p.c. Andhra Valley		102 12
4 p.c Bombay Telephone		48 12
7 p.c Shola ur		75 0
6 p.c. Tata Hydro		103 2

(Capital letters indicate shares or forward list).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 25.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 89/8

3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes (Cash) 86-14

3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 90-4

3 per cent 1911 Bonds 100/10

3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 84-4

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99

4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103

4 per cent 1960/70 100-12

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 105/14

5 per cent 1940-43 Loan 102

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 110-2

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore Loan 103/1

5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 114

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 95-8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 95

6 per cent M Deb 1959 105

6 per cent M Deb 1954 115/8

6 per cent K P T 1956 115/8

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Nov 25

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/6 15/16

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 31/32 Two months.

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 To end Feby.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 328

Bank's buying D D 327

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1295

Bank's buying T T 1340

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 80 5/8

Bank's buying T T 79 5/8

Bank's buying 60 days 78 5/8

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 55 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 84 7/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 30

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D .....

CROSS RATE—

Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 25th inst.

Shanghai London 0/5 1/4 25th inst

Japan London 1/2 5/16 25th inst

Java London 7.46/56 25th inst.

New York London 3.94 24th inst.

London New York 4.02/4 24th inst.

London Paris 176/7 24th inst.

London Italy 76.75 24th inst.

London Belgium 24.05/30 24th inst.

London Switzerland 17.80/95 24th inst.

London Stockholm 16.70/90 24th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.52/58 24th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull

Gold £8-8-0 23rd inst.

Gold £8-8-0 24th inst

Silver London Ready 23 1/2 23rd inst.

Silver London Ready Ready 23 7/16 24th inst.

Silver London Forward 23 5/8 23rd inst.

Silver London Forward 23 9/16 24th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 23rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 24th inst.

London discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 23rd inst.

London discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 24th inst.

London discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 23rd inst.

London discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 24th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent

3 months 2 per cent

6 months 2 per cent

Tone:—Steady

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Nov 25

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Ready (small grain)	Rs.	19 3 0
Ready (large grain)		19 5 0
Shipment November F B H		10 8 0
Shipment December F B H		10 10 0
Shipment Jan.-Feb.-Mar. F B H		11 0 0
Indian sugars ready		18 12 0

Tone:—Steady

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

Bombay, Nov 25

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs.	107 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut per candy		105 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy		108 0 0
Pepper ready Lamporg in C I F per cwt		13 0 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt		21 8 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt		23 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt		27 8 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Nov 24

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	68 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	87 0 0

Tone:—Firm.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Nov 24

Rosario Santa Fe Dec quoted 20/6

South Australian Dec quoted 20

A Page For Women

WOMAN WILL NEVER ROB MAN OF HIS PLACE IN THE SCHEME OF THINGS

(BY REGINE KURLANDER.)

PART II

AS I was saying... Woman will never rob Man of his center in the sun....

While... she is never quite sure of what it is she actually wants.

While... she can almost never separate her Ego from a cause, the desire for personal satisfaction running through everything she does like a blood stream.

While.... she rarely wants to take the initiative in the world of business, but prefers to be directed by some man or men.

While... it is a notorious fact among industrial engineers that women will do far better work for men than for members of their own sex.

While... she fails to recognize that though it is important for her to remain essentially feminine, she must understand the masculing viewpoint to compete adequately in a man's world.

While... she is convinced that all unmarried women are failures instead of realizing that some of the most vital and intelligent women have kept out of marriage mart for one reason or another... and some of the most stupid and unattractive have made that grade down the altar.

While... she fails to remember that a clever woman can keep her emotions separate from her professional life just as a man does... instead of winding them together as kittens do a ball of yarn.

While... when she does enter the competitive field, she thinks she must immediately become aggressive and combative instead of allowing her feminine impulses to remain in control of her personality as before.

While... she does not consider it unsportsmanlike to ditch her job, however important, or however many people depend upon her, the moment an eligible male proposes.

While... she is apt to be too frank about shallow matters and refrains from telling those things which would make men respect and help her.

While... she resorts to subterfuge, to get what she cannot achieve through strategy and diplomacy as men do.

While... she is unable to take anything impersonally.

While... she regards work mainly as a means to an end... instead of using her imagination and making it worthy of the highest reaches of her soul and body.

While... she freezes up as a woman the instant she makes a place for herself in a man's world... not realizing she can keep her femininity in its appropriate place... just as a sculptor keeps the beauty of his marble in the eye of the beholders, rather than the memory of his hammer and chisel.

While... she is afraid to regard herself as an individual.

While... she continues to hanker after second-rate men who are bound to disparage her in

(Continued on page 26)

BRITISH WOMEN'S WAR-TIME OUTFITS

"Siren Suits" And Gas-Mask Vanity Bags

(By A Woman Correspondent)

With almost startling suddenness the many and varied manufacturers involved in supplying British women with their clothes and accessories have adapted themselves to the new outlook inevitably caused by the coming of war.

Although the exciting frivolities of pre-war femininity have disappeared from the shops almost overnight, the "practical" fashions which have taken their place by no means sacrifice the decorative to the merely useful. Cunningly they combine the two, though the decoration is now implied by a hint of jauntiness rather than by the unabashed "fluness" of yesterday.

Any woman who pauses to think will marvel at the rapidity with which British manufacturers have produced varied and topical outfits of fine quality and modest price in face of the demands which the war must be making on industry.

"Siren suits" were among the first of the new outfits to make their appearance. If a woman has to leap into an air raid shelter at a moment's notice (perhaps in the middle of the night) there is no earthly reason why she should not look attractive and keep warm at the same time.

When the siren sounds the warning, all she has to do is slip on one of these woolly one-piece trouser suits, grab her gas-mask, and she is ready for the onslaughts of the King's enemies.

If she has one of the latest gas mask cases, she'll be specially well equipped for looking her best under bombardment, because cases are available which very considerately accommodate a comb, powder and lipstick, a small manicure outfit and even a miniature pack of playing cards, as well as the inelegant respirator itself.

Practical but easy on the eye seems to be the slogan of British fashion designers who are now seriously tackling the job of wartime fashions for women.

This outfit exactly meets the demands of a nighttime air raid warning. The slick one-piece suit with zip fastener is fashioned in navy blue wool jersey and has a matching velvet helmet with protective neck piece. Fur lined bootees and one of the new blue gas mask-vanity cases containing mirror, purse and compartments for make-up complete the outfit.

"Black-Out" Clothes

A new hat probably does more to restore the morale than any single item of women's attire. Sports felts and styles which are equally suitable in town or country, such as berets and those fascinating glengarrys, which can look so "naughty" if worn at just the right angle, are making their appearance.

"Black-out" clothes have given designers and manufacturers all sorts of excuses to be ingenious. Gloves are fitted with luminous discs on the back, and the jewellers have already evolved all kinds of "warning" signs in the form of luminous brooches, clips and pins.

Overcoats are mostly double-breasted and belted, and shoes have become "tougher" in character. A well cut sports shoe can look exceedingly smart as well as serviceable, but gum-boots and Wellingtons are also appearing in the shops for those women who can resist the temptation to show a shapely leg.

Tulip Quilt

If you have odd bits of materials around, utilize them in making this attractive quilt. You can have a variety of colours or the same coloured squares throughout the quilt. For warmer weather or when it is just a wee bit cold, you will welcome a patch quilt.

(Copyright.)

TEMPERAMENTAL FRENCH DRESSING

It's Rather A Touchy Subject Considering How Tastes Differ—Like Sour And Sweet

The other night I saw a man who does not like French dressing and who does not like garlic eat three good-sized helpings of salad in which both were used. His criticism of French dressing is that it is usually too sour. As far as garlic goes, it is probably just a general prejudice. I admit that his first comment has more than a grain of truth in it, and I know that garlic is not always used discreetly.

There can, of course, be no general rule for French dressing. Some like it sweet and some like it sour. The proportion of oil to vinegar is important. Three to one is a generally good proportion, unless the vinegar is unusually sour.

The business woman housekeeper, by the way, will find it an advantage to make up a rather large amount of French dressing at one time if she and her family are salad fans.

FRENCH DRESSING

1 teaspoon salt.
1 teaspoon mustard.
1/2 teaspoon paprika.
1 teaspoon sugar.
1/2 cup salad oil.
1 teaspoon onion juice.
3 tablespoons vinegar.

Mix dry ingredients and add to salad oil. Add onion juice and vinegar and stir or shake in a sealed bottle or jar until the mixture begins to thicken. A small piece of ice added before stirring makes it thicken at once.

COMBINATION FRENCH DRESSING

1/2 teaspoon salt.
1/2 teaspoon mustard Paprika.
1/2 teaspoon sugar.
6 tablespoons salad oil
1/2 teaspoon onion juice.
1/4 cup chili sauce.
2 tablespoons minced celery.
2 tablespoons vinegar.
1 minced hard-cooked egg.

Mix the dry ingredients and add to the oil. Add the onion juice and vinegar and stir until it thickens. Add chili sauce, celery and egg. A small piece of ice added before stirring hastens the process of flavoring.

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Three Extra Entry Coupons of our Silhouette Competition. You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

SILHOUETTE COMPETITION 26/11/39.	
A	
B	
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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

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I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Stamp Collectors' Corner

NO design could be more appropriate for a postage stamp than the picture of a printing press. Not only is the press the creator of the stamp itself, but think of all the printed matter dependent upon stamps for transference. Even though much of it finds an untimely end in someone's water paper basket, it has justified the existence of a stamp. That, agree all philatelists, is sufficient reason for the existence of anything.

The first printing press used in America provides the design for the latest United States commemorative issue, which will make its appearance on Monday, September 25th. The stamp marks the three hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing in colonial America and pictures the Stephen Daye Press, brought here from England in 1639, and set up in Cambridge, Mass.

The stamp is of the three cent. denomination and is printed in purple. Vertically arranged, it is 84/100 by 1.44 inches in size and is printed by the rotary process and issued in sheets of fifty each. The initial printing ordered at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is for 60,000,000.

Printing Press Honoured

(By Muriel Nissen)

Beneath the picture of the press is the wording "Stephen Daye Press." At the top of the stamp, in two lines, is the inscription, "300th Anniversary of Printing in Colonial America" and below, again in two lines, the dates "1639, 1939." Along the base of the stamp is "United States Postage Three Cents" in three lines and each lower corner contains the numeral "3". All inscriptions on the stamp are printed in colonial style in dark lettering.

First day sale will be in New York City, with stamps available for distribution through other post offices soon thereafter.

Short Postal History

After a very brief philatelic regime indeed, the district of Alexandretta, known to stamp followers as Hatay, has passed into the limbo of forgotten stamp producers. Hatay was a Sanjak (district) carved out of Syria, and given, by agreement, to Turkey by France. For a time, the state, though under the sponsorship of Turkey, was politically independent and had its own postage system. Now it has become an integral part of Turkey and stamps of the latter country are to be used henceforth.

The postage situation in Hatay has always been somewhat chaotic, most of the stamps being provisional issues. The first issues consisted of Syrian postal paper overprinted "Sandjak d'Alexandrette." These stamps were later given a further overprint consisting of a black mourning border and the date "10-11-1938" to serve as a memorial issue to the late President Ataturk of Turkey. Later provisional postage consisted of the inscription "Hatay Devleti" (Hatay Government) overprinted on Turkish stamps. The demise of Hatay is marked by an overprint made on four values of Turkey's regular issue of 1930. The new inscription is: "T. C. 23 Temmuz 1939" (Turkey Republic, July 23, 1939).

The only pictorial series of Hatay appeared recently in the following designs and colours: 10 paras orange and blue, 30 piastres violet and blue, 1½ kurus bistre and blue, map of Hatay; 2½k green, 3k light blue, 5k brown, statue of the Lion of Antioch; 6k blue and red, 7½k green and red, 12k violet and red, 12½ indigo and red, flag of Turkey; 17½k red-brown, 25k sepia, 50k green-blue post office at Alexandretta.

A postage due series picturing the Crusaders' Castle at Antioch consists of the following values: 1k red, 3k gray, 4k green and 5k black.

All stamps carry the designation "Hatay Devleti."

Cuba Honours Tobacco

Industrial propaganda stamps form a relatively small portion of philately's output. This category now has an addition with the issuance, by Cuba, of a stamp set extolling its tobacco industry. Tobacco in the form of cigars is the aspect of the industry especially stressed on these adhesives. The 1 cent green pictures Cuban smoking a cigar, the 2 cents red shows a cigar superimposed on a globe, signifying the world wide use of tobacco, on the 5 cents blue is presented a bunch of tobacco leaves and a box of finished cigars.

Agricultural Series

A very fine set of stamps has been issued by the U.S.S.R. to commemorate the Soviet All-Union Agricultural Fair held last month. The series, which contains some of the finest postal pictures of live-stock extant, is arranged as follows: 10 kopecs rose, milk-maid and cow; 15k brown, tractor harvesting wheat; 20k slate, shepherd and flock: 30k orange (upright), emblem of the fair which presents a group of agricultural workers; 30k dark violet (horizontal) Exposition Building; 45k dark green, workers plucking cotton; 50k red-brown, thoroughbred horse; 60k violet, farm workers carrying the fruits of their harvest, symbolical of the agricultural wealth of the Soviett; 80k girl carrying beets; 1 rouble blue, fur trapper.

French Item

Franco's latest semi-postal commemorative has been issued in honour of sailors lost at sea with a surtax to be devoted to seamen's charities. The design pictures a monument erected at Boulogne to the memory of sailors lost at sea. The stamp has a value of 70 centimes plus 30c and is printed in brown-violet.

New Railway Stamps

The centenary of railroading in the Netherland is to be thanked for the issue of a most attractive stamp set commemorating the occasion. The two stamps of the set present unusually striking and original railway views, designed by the painter G.V.A. Roeling. The 5 cents green pictures the type locomotive used in 1839 and the 12½c blue presents a head-on view of a modern streamlined electric train. The stamps are roto-engraved. They will remain on sale until October 31st but will be valid for postage use until December 31st of this year.

New Bulgarian Issue

Bulgaria has issued a set of five special delivery stamps picturing local methods of mail transportation. The 5 levas dark blue and 2L rose-red picture a messenger on his bicycle; the 6L brown and 3L orange present a small motor mail truck and the 7L brown shows a mail carried riding a motorcycle with a side car.

To Be Expected

A series of three or four values are forecast for issue in connection with the Balkan Games to be held in Greece.

Luxemburg will issue in November, a commemorative stamp to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the marriage of Grand Duchess Charlotte and Prince Felix. The adhesive will carry portraits of the couple and their son, Jean.

New stamps will probably follow the recent change in Siam's name. The country is now called "Muang Thai," meaning "land of freemen."

Stamp Teasers

1. Who was Sir Thomas Warner and what stamp bears a picture of his ship?
2. On what stamp are mango trees shown?
3. What stamp pictures an ocelot?
4. A recent French stamp pictures the storming of the Bastille Do you know another adhesive which shows a fortress being stormed?
5. Where is Lake Thingvalla and what stamp pictures it?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. President Castro of Venezuela is portrayed on 1905 stamps of that country.
2. A statue of St. Benedict is shown on an Italian stamp of 1929.
3. New Plymouth Harbour is in the British colony of Montserrat, and a 1932 stamp of that island carries a view of it.
4. Hydrangea leaves form an important part of Chinese postage designs. You will find them, for instance on the 1894 issue.
5. A woman holding a census blank is shown on a Roumanian stamp of 1930.

(COPYRIGHT).

Woman Will Never Rob Man Of His Place In The Scheme Of Things

(Continued From Page 24)

order to maintain their own superiority.

While... she doesn't realize that a woman in business must wear a mask, as a man must... but that she must know when to cast the mask off in her private life.

While... all this is true and deplorable to those who aim at man's place in the sun... it is also true that?

Women will never actually demand equality if men will only be vigorous, intelligent and vital enough to bring back to woman her one time respect for him... and the delight she once knew in looking up to him.

The reason woman fails for the most part in a man's world is because she takes one step forward materially and two psychological steps backwards.

Women would still prefer to follow Nature's pattern and let the male be uppermost... but because men are floundering... women flounder too. And they are doubly confused because they are suddenly compelled to remake personalities that have developed along one channel for ages. This is undoubtedly the reason the franchise has not ushered in more reforms... or the promises made by the early suffragettes, have not been kept.

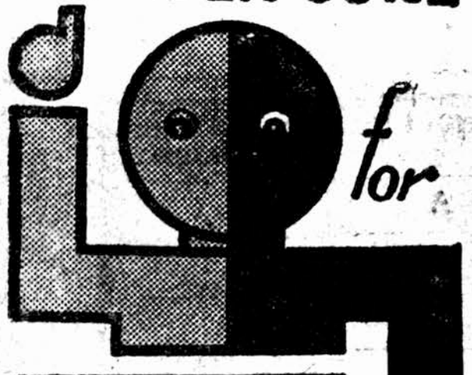
Few women have the genius to be soft and faminine and maintain a sexless mind. This, of course, would be the ideal. And this is what the gentlemen over the air the other night told us we were coming to.

Ninon d'Lenclos was the super femme... the gal who threw away all the frivolities that lowered women to the sphere of Persian cats...and raised herself to a dais where men came not only to worship and adore...but to respect and to match wits.

Perhaps the new war will evolve an entire race of beautiful superwomen as the artists prophesied. Remembering the flat-chested, masculine type the last one turned out...I sincerely hope they are right. And that history doesn't repeat itself.

COPYRIGHT.)

WONDER CURE



for

MALARIA

and allied ailments such as:— influenza, colds, sore-throat, other fevers, infections and epidemics including cholera.

It is a powerful germicide, diaphoretic, allays pains and does not only give immediate relief but effects a permanent cure. It is admirable as a preventive also. Price Rs 2/8. 1/4. Sample Ans. 8.
Send for a Sample costing Ans. 8 only or get it from a nearest good dealer.

AMRITDHARA

AMRITDHARA PHARMACY,
AMRITDHARA BUILDINGS - AMRITDHARA ROAD
AMRITDHARA POST OFFICE LAHORE

Agents:—
CHIMANLALL P. SHAH,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

DON'T COUGH all night!

When you wake with a throat tickle, chase it away with the throat-soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub. How? Suck a tasty Vicks Cough Drop.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

Nalu Bala.

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY

Balkan-ji-Bari — The All-India Children's Association

Charu Bala.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Even though you are hated by somebody, yet you should love him.

Try to forgive your friend who has misunderstood you and therefore hates you.

See that you do not misunderstand him, then you will never hate him.

It does not matter much if it has not been possible for you to remove his misunderstanding.

In due course of time, it is bound to be removed by itself.

May-be it will take pretty long time, but it is worthwhile waiting patiently for that time to come.

And when that time comes, and the misunderstandings are removed, your friend who hated you will love you the more.

He will feel sorry for having hated you for no faults of yours.

If, on the other hand, you too start hating him, so many complications would come in.

Then misunderstandings would go on increasing on both the sides.

And in that case, it would rather be difficult to arrive at some settlement.

Therefore, indeed, you at least remain calm, and don't stop loving the person who hates you.

Your love will conquer his hate some day . . . .

Will that not be a sufficient reward?

* * * *

Learn A Lesson

Let us learn from yesterday
The things to do to-day.
To give a smile instead of a frown,
To lend a hand when one is down,
Gentleness will make us great,
Love is stronger far than hate,
God will open every gate,
If we trust His leading.

* * * *

A Curious Story

By Sis. Dayavati Gupta

There was a certain king who was very fond of hearing stories. But he was never satisfied when he heard them. The more he heard the more he wanted to hear.

At last he declared, "Any man, who would tell me a story that lasts for ever will get a reward of fifty thousand rupees."

Many men came to him, but none could tell such a story. Some lasted a week, some a month, some a year, but sooner or later they all ended.

At last a poor beggar entered the palace. He said he could tell a story that would last for ever. The king agreed to hear it.

And so he began:—

"There was once a king who was cruel and greedy. He wished to increase his riches. So he sent his soldiers to bring all the corn and grain in his kingdom.

"And he built a hall as big as the city and as high as the mountain. Then he put all the corn and grain in the hall till it was filled to the top. Only a very small hole was left at the top.

"Soon, there came a host of ants to try and get the corn. But alas! the hole was so small that only one ant at a time could pass through it. So one ant went in and brought out a grain of corn. Then another went in and brought out another grain of corn, then another went in and brought out a third grain.

"The King was feeling exasperated, so he asked 'What happened afterwards'?"

"The beggar answered, 'Sir, we must first see that the whole hall becomes empty and then go on to what happened afterwards' . . . ."

The King heard him patiently for some days more. But then he could hear it no longer. So he had to give the beggar his reward.

* * * *

A Street Beggar

By Bro. Shantilal P. Dave.

Hark! Hark!
The dogs do bark;
The beggars are in town,
Some in the rags,

"The Secret".
(Photo by B. J. Munsiff)

And some in the jags,
And some in the velvet gown—
thus runs an old song which can be very well heard in an Indian town of to-day.

In an Indian town, the first thing that would strike strange to an alien eye would be a street beggar. He may be either a Sadhu or a Fakir.

A Sadhu goes abegging in Hindu streets. He wears saffron robes, rubs ashes all over his body, and wears tinkling bells. He goes from door to door and people give him alms in his begging-bowl.

Many of these beggars are mere rogues eating their heads off! From such persons work should be exacted in return for giving them money or food.

In India alone there are fifty-two lacs (!) of beggars—a big army indeed! For India, the burden of these beggars is too heavy to carry and therefore this habit of begging needs to be restricted.

* * * *

I Have A Dog

By Bro. Govind S. Phulwar.

Months ago, I saw a tiny puppy. It was brown and had a peculiar mouth. I had never seen a dog of that kind before. Ever since I saw it following his little master, I loved it. Since then I had a keen desire to have a pretty little dog like that. I saw many dogs but I did not like them. Then I tried to forget the dog I had seen.

One day when coming from school, tired and weary, I suddenly laughed and laughed simply because I had a dog; beautiful and tiny. I was on my way home and I ran, ran to catch a happy glimpse of that animal.

I approached and it was brown and had a peculiar mouth. I think it was the same dog, as the one I had seen following his little master in Calcutta.

I call my dog "Diamond". Though I know that this is not a name good enough for it, yet I change it. I love it because it loves me. And I am happy because I have a dog!

* * * *

Why Two Eyes?

By Satish P. Desai

What is the advantage of having two eyes? The demon Cyclops had only one eye in the forehead and he could do with it quite well. Could we also not manage with one eye?

It might appear at first that the greater the number of eyes the better we could see. But this is not true. The fly has a thousand eyes, but it cannot see

"In Whispers".
(Photo by Gulamali Habib)

better than other insects.

Yet, two eyes are better than one. We can judge distances much better with two eyes than with one. If you go to a house you have never visited before, and shut one of your eyes, you will be quite at a loss to judge the distances between the various pieces of furniture.

Try this interesting experiment. Hang a ball with a piece of string about four feet away from you. Now, close one eye and try to touch the ball by means of a ruler. You will find that you cannot judge the distance properly. If you open the other eye, you will succeed immediately.

Again, it is because we have two eyes that we can see objects in relief. With one eye we can see objects as if they are drawn in pictures or on screens. Because the two eyes see an object from two different angles we can gauge distance

* * * *

Good Manners

By Chandra Khanna

1. Dress neatly. The nails should be cut regularly and one should look neat and tidy.
2. Greet all with the proper forms of salutation.
3. Stand up before your superiors respectfully.
4. Do not talk loudly. Do not interrupt when another person is talking. Do not be impatient. Do not be rude.
5. Never do a thing carelessly; even in writing letters, be neat and tidy.
6. Always keep to your left on the roads.

* * * *

Seen Apples

Father:—Have you seen the apples I left on the table?

Son:—No, I shut my eyes when I tasted them.

* * * *

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan."
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

SOVIET DEMOCRACY IN PRACTICE

(Continued From Page 5)

tion corresponding to the situation.

Again ten years passed. The Soviet Union had built up a mighty industry—a socialist industry. It had built up a new agriculture, a socialist agriculture. It reshaped all public life in the spirit of socialism. New men and women came into being, with new relations to the community, to work, to life. The situation had changed again. And in 1936 the Soviet Union gave itself a new Constitution, the Stalinist Constitution. It bears this name because Stalin is its main author.

Stalinist Constitution

The Stalinist Constitution is the basic law of the country in which socialism has been victorious.

It means: No longer does an insignificant minority live in luxury and extravagance at the expense of the overwhelming majority. All social wealth belongs to the people and not to a few big shareholders. The whole national economy is run in accordance with a plan which aims at steadily increasing prosperity of the whole of the people. Therefore, the economy is not exposed to crisis from time to time, as under capitalism, reducing millions to beggary. Unemployment has disappeared for ever. The want and poverty of the masses have vanished. Work is a matter of honour. The road is open to all who work.

Whose State, then, is the Soviet Union? Certainly not the State of the big industrialists, for these do not exist there. Certainly not the State of the large land-owners, for they do not exist either. It is the State of the workers and peasants.

Therefore, Article 1 of the Stalinist Constitution states:—

"The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a Socialist State of workers and peasants".

And Article 3 states that in the U. S. S. R. all power belongs to the toilers of the town and village.

In this State, therefore, not a single step is taken, not a single measure resolved upon, which is not exclusively in the interests of the people.

Social wealth—industrial undertakings, works, factories, banks, mines, shipyards, railways, waterways, forests—belongs to society. Therefore, labour power cesases to be a commodity required to-day and thrown on the scrap-heap to-morrow. The principle, "He who does not work shall not eat", has been carried out in practice. The parasites living on the labour of others have disappeared, and with them the forced idleness of unemployment.

The Stalinist Constitution states in Article 118:—

Right To Work

"Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work—the right to receive guaranteed work with payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality". And the Soviet Constitution explains at once how this right is secured:—

"The right to work is ensured by the socialist organisation of national economy, the steady growth of the productive forces of Soviet society, the absence of economic crises, and the abolition of unemployment"

In the sanatoria and rest homes, by the seaside and in the mountains and the quiet valleys of the capitalist world, the rich "recuperate" from the exertions of "their" workers in the factories. The Stalinist Constitution, in contrast to this, lays down in Article 119 that the citizens have the right to rest: seven-hour day, five-day week, holiday with pay, the use of sanatoria, rest homes, clubs. The right of support in old age, or in case of illness or disability. This right is guaranteed by a wide development of social insurance at the expense of the State, by free medical aid, etc.

Right To Education

The citizens of the Soviet State have the right to education. Education is free. The colleges stand open to all who have ability to learn; students receive scholarships; every nationality receives instruction in its mother-tongue; and in the works and the factories vocational and technical courses of instruction are given besides those in general knowledge. On the collective farms the educational opportunities are the same. Education is no longer the privilege of the rich.

Equal Rights To Women

The Constitution of the Soviet Union gives women the equal rights with men in every sphere of economic, state, cultural and social life. To-day you are a competent working woman—to-morrow you are a member of the Government, a pilot, a factory manager, the head of a collective farm.

The Socialist State has no reason to incite one nationality against another. All the nations and races living in the U.S.S.R. possess completely equal rights. Therefore, the Constitution states:—

"Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, the establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality as well as the advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law".

The church is separated from the State. No citizen finds himself under compulsion to pretend to hold a belief out of fear of losing his occupation. Every citizen of the State is ensured complete freedom of conscience. He is free to exercise a religious cult, and equally free to carry on anti-religious propaganda.

The person and the dwelling of the citizens are inviolable, foreigners who are prosecuted for defending the interests of the toilers, enjoy the right of asylum in the Soviet Union.

Personal Savings Protected By State

Personal savings, household objects and the like are under the protection of the State. This is property which has not been gained by the exploitation of other people's work.

The citizens of the Socialist State are obliged to follow its laws, to observe labour discipline, to meet their social obligations, to defend the land of socialism. General military service is the law.

And as honoured symbol for all toilers, the Constitution determines as State emblem of the U.S.S.R. a Sickle and Hammer against a globe depicted in rays of the sun and surrounded by ears and grain with the inscription: "Workers of the World, Unite".

Scene from the Children's Theatre in Moscow—Children as actors in the play "Monkey and Negro Boy." Fraternization with the coloured people is a feature of the play.

SHORT STORY IN KARNATAK

(Continued From Page 4)

lue. Nearly all these works being in verse, short story did not develope in the present form during the classical age. The influx of western education and the models of Hawthorn, Poe, Manupassant and Chekov acted as eye-openers and Karnataka tried to blend the indigenous short story with the newly imported Conte. This blending met with very little success in the beginning. Various translations from Bengali, which appeared in the nineties, proved that neither imitation nor grafting would help the growth of any literature. Karnataka was groping for the beacon-light.

It was at this time a great wave of Renaissance spread like wild fire in Karnataka. Kadapa, Madaveeda and Alur, the three 'Acharyas' of our national renaissance, brought home to the minds of Kannada folk that it was time to search within and realise Karnataka's traditional glory. The morass of traditional formalism and dogmatism had to be cut and way paved for the onward march of a literary renaissance, and new forms of expression had to be discovered in tune with the great culture of the country and its people.

Modern Pioneers

"Sreenivasa" published in 1920 a collection of his stories dealing mainly with common bourgeois life. The hero and heroine were people of flesh and blood. He attempted for the first time to surcharge common existence with dynamic life. The little joys and sorrows of life, the doubts and longings of ordinary men and women were pictured with such delicate simplicity. It was like a little play of fire-flies; now shinning, now disappearing, sorrows do come, but what of the little woman who smiles and chases away your blues. Sreenivasa's zest for life pervaded far and wide and for the first time the Kannada people saw literature that did not praise God or flatter the king.

Panje Mangesha Rao wrote short stories in a still lighter vein. The little pin-pricks of life attracted him in their scintillating humour. His work is intensely human. He presents little deficiencies of life in a sympathetic way. The village school-master, the travelling salesman, the middle class talkative house-wife, the educational inspector, appeared before us as lovable human beings despite their faults and weaknesses.

The tradition has been followed by P. Ramanand Rao to-day. His light sketches remind us of W. W. Jacobs. Ramanand is interested in social types. It is primarily the man in unconventional circumstances that interests him. His heroes are graphic and picturesque. He presents life's 'loveable commonplaceness' with singular charm and veracity.

A Rich Harvest

Nine years after Shreenivasa's pioneer work I started for the first time "Kathanjali," a journal exclusively devoted to short stories. The journal yielded a rich crop of stories and discovered over two score of writers who could handle a short story with some skill and dexterity. Ananda wrote regularly to "Kathanjali" Devadu and Rajaratnam joined hands. Ananda wrote some stories of remarkable ability. He definitely belonged to Sreenivasa's school and loved touching the frings of life. He is particularly fond of light 'Sringara' in a simple domestic setting. He was more after presenting domestic life on an elevated 'plane and never shrunk from closing his eyes to the grave and blatant realities. Though sometimes he uses the same material over and over again, he has the gift to give it a touch of originality.

Anandakanda and Sankarabhatta carried on in Dharwar and Mangalore the traditions of Sree-

(Continued On Page 31)

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PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Find the Number

THERE is a number which reads the same from either side. Divided by a certain number, its first two figures give a quotient of nine; its tens and units, if divided by a certain number, give a quotient of nine. If the whole number is divided by nine, the quotient contains a nine. If the whole number is multiplied by nine, the product contains two nines. And if the two numerals at the left be placed under the two at the right, and added to them, the sum will be one-nineteenth of the whole number. Can you find this number?

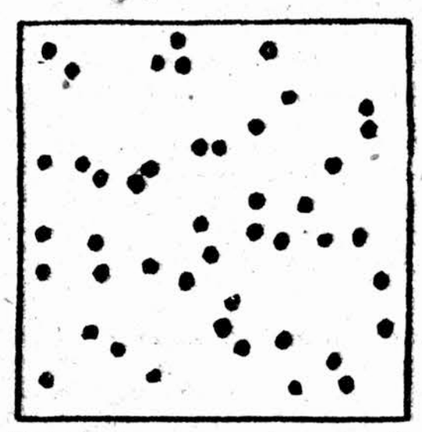
Answer: 1881.

What Is the Word?

THE English vocabulary contains a word of thirteen letters in which the same vowel occurs four times, the same consonant six times, another consonant twice, and another once. This same word expresses what it would be to waste too much time finding it. Can you find the word?

Answer: Senselessness.

3 Squares in 1



IT is not necessary to count all the dots in the above square. Just pick out twelve dots, half an inch apart, which form the exact corners of three separate half-inch squares. These small squares do not touch one another and the twelve lines forming their sides are not to cross any other dots inside the large square.

A "Boston Tea Party" Puzzle

Boston colonists wouldn't pay taxes on English cargoes of tea.
As Indians armed with battle axes they dumped it all in the sea.

Can you find two colonists (one dressed as Indian), King George III, and a teacup (not used at the Tea Party)?

An Easy One

CAN you in two jumps rearrange these checkers, so that there will be the same number of checkers in each of the two five-square diagonal rows of black squares? It is quite simple, if you know how.

(For Solutions See Page 31)

IF YOU HAVE A GRIEVANCE OR ANYTHING OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO VENTILATE
Tell It To The
SENTINEL

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

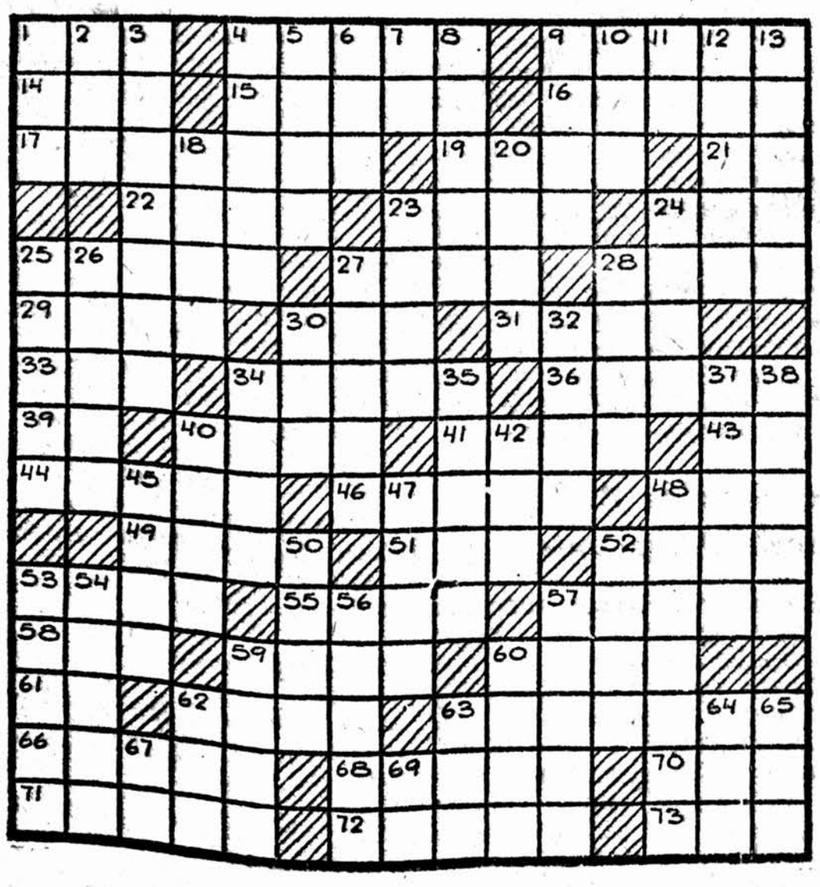
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Thing; in law
4—Laminated rock
9—Title in India
14—The hummingbird
15—Claw
16—Pertaining to a certain chemical group
17—What is the missing first name of the motion picture star: —— Dietrich?
19—Pronominal word
21—Depart
22—Precious metal
23—Dread
24—Electrified particle
25—Cubic meter
27—Farm building
28—Poker stake
29—Terminal part of the arm
30—Roman household deity
31—Who is the prime minister of Canada?
33—Capable
34—What is the first name of the motion picture actress who recently portrayed Marie Antoinette?
36—Rows
39—Note of the scale
40—Who became governor-general of the Philippines in 1921?
41—What English prime minister is noted for his improvement of the London police?
43—Exclamation
44—Who was the last king of Troy?
46—Daub
48—Evergreen
49—Food regime
51—Make a mistake
52—Walking stick
53—Missile
55—Greek god of war
57—Penetrates
58—Sesame
59—Legal instrument
60—What was the ancient capital of Irish monarchs?
61—Correlative of either
62—What river divides Tuscany into two parts?
63—Who conquered Jerusalem in 1187?
66—Elevate
68—Part of stomach used as food
70—Metric measure of area
71—What German light cruiser, which caused much damage, was destroyed by the Australian "Sydney"?
72—Functions in trigonometry
73—Still

VERTICAL

1—Engine of war
2—Feminine name
3—What is the missing part of the name of the famous American artist: John Singer ——?
4—Pillar of stone
5—Territory
6—Drink
7—Toward
8—Come in
9—What German river rises in the Vosges on the boundary of Alsace?
10—Danish county
11—Exclamation
12—Bar of metal
13—What is the missing part of the name of the famous frontiersman: Daniel ——?
18—Title of nobility
20—Skein of yarn
23—Cultivated land
24—Who is known as the "Gloomy Dean"?
25—Acute
26—Small light
27—Poets
28—Source of indigo
30—Game at cards
32—Roman highway
34—What is the commercial center of Seward Peninsula?
35—Imitators
37—The Lorelei haunted the banks of what river?
38—Places where the skin is bruised
40—Be in expectation
42—Sense organ
45—Object of worship
47—Encounter
48—Who laid the foundations of modern electrical science?
50—Small mountain lake
52—Feminine name
53—Place for safekeeping
54—What is the first name of Senator Bingham?
56—Noisy crowds
57—Bundles
59—What great architect designed St. Paul's in London?
60—Narrow woven band
62—Peer Gynt's mother
63—Transgress
64—Wrath
65—Trap
67—Unit of germplasm
69—Japanese measure



What Am I?

I AM a word of nine letters. Sometimes you will like my face and sometimes not, in my complete form, but I can always provide a topic of conversation. Lawyers may be interested in my first three letters, and my third, fourth, fifth and sixth letters spell the name of an important European city. My last five letters denote an instrument for measuring. What am I?

Answer: BAROMETER.

Sharing the Load

TWO men of unequal strength, working in a quarry were told to carry a block of marble weighing 270 lbs. A light plank, six feet long, was the only available carrier. If the stronger man was able to carry 180 lbs., how did the block have to be placed to allow him just that share of the weight?

Answer: The block was two feet away from the stronger man.

THE HONEYMOON

(Continued From Page 7.)

ther any particular significance was attached to the drinking of honey among all other beverages and if so, whether there was any reason why the drinking should have continued for 30 days or a month, as the word 'honeymoon' or 'honeymonth' would indicate. It may be said by way of answer to the first question, that honey being one of the sweetest articles of food then known, it was ordained to be consumed by the newly wedded couple so that their after—life might be the sweetest possible. From a study of the ancient as well as modern customs relating to the use of honey at weddings and other ceremonial occasions, it becomes obvious that it was and is being used not only as a charm for the promotion of marital concord and sweetness in life, but also, by the natural inverse process of thought, as a charm to ward off evil spirits and the evil influences of known and unknown enemies of the wedding couple and other parties partaking of honey or using it externally on their person or their dwellings. The smearing of the lintel of the door of the bride's new house and of the body of the bride can be satisfactorily interpreted only in this way. As I shall mention later on, honey was deemed to be the food of the Gods, and therefore, partook of the quality of their immortality. So, we find it used as funeral offering and in the embalming of the dead in Egypt.

Wedding Of The Dawn Goddess

As regards the second question whether the prolongation of the drinking ritual for the period of a month has any significance, I have not found any satisfactory answer in any work dealing with the subject of marriage and the rites connected with it.

I shall venture, therefore, to put forth here a few suggestions more by way drawing reasoned and helpful criticism of them than as any definite conclusions I have arrived at on the subject

As has been already pointed out by me, the use of honey at wedding time has obtained among the Hindus since the most ancient times. The offer of 'Madhuparka' to the bridegroom is a truly Vedic rite and finds repeated mention in the Grihya Sutras dealing with the wedding rituals. Now, it is well-known to all students of Vedic literature that the Vedic marriage rites are modelled on the ritual of the imaginary wedding of Surya, the daughter of Surya, the Sun, with Soma, the Moon. In the 10th Mandala of the Rigveda, the 85th Sukta is devoted to a description of this heavenly wedding and is known as the Surya Sukta. Verses from this Sukta are repeated to this day at all Brahmanical weddings and the bride is enjoined to be as faithful and fruitful to her lord as Surya was to her heavenly lord, Soma. Indeed, the Hindu bride, before she becomes the wife of her human husband-elect, is deemed to have become the bride successively of three previous husbands, viz., Gandharva, Indra and Soma or alternatively, Soma, Gandharva and Agni, the heavenly surtors of her ancient prototype Surya and she is told that her human husband is really her fourth husband.

"My hole I think'.

"Quite right. That makes us all square."

STRANGE STORY

(Continued From Page 8)

had appeared and hurried the corpse to Scotland. There was a public agitation in favour of a military funeral, but it was given out that the widow would not allow the army and navy to do honour to the dead hero. Later it was announced that his funeral had taken place privately at a very early hour in the morning.

Gradually there leaked out the rumour that Sir Hector had taken the advice of the Governor of Ceylon and had disappeared, the suicide story and a mock funeral having been engineered with the assistance of friends. The Mikado having once offered Macdonald a handsome salary and royal honours if he would come to Japan and modernize his army, it was suspected that "Fighting Mac," after his alleged escape from disgrace, secretly presented himself at the imperial palace at Tokio and accepted the Mikado's offer. It was rumoured at one time that the great Japanese hero, General Kuroki, was, in fact, Sir Hector.

Whether he committed suicide or disappeared, MacDonald ran from the bugaboo that oppressed him and took his desperate step with a clean conscience. Immediately after his alleged death a commission of inquiry delved into the charges against him and found that they were entirely groundless—that he had been a victim of circumstantial evidence. But no inquiry has ever been able to solve the mystery of "Fighting Mac's" fate.

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Bridal Procession

At the wedding ceremony, following the supposed movements of Surya at her heavenly wedding, the Hindu bride is led by the bridegroom three times round the fire and a water pot, and then made to tread on a stone with her right foot each time, and after singing a song in praise of Saraswati, the bridegroom takes her round the fire again, repeating the Vedic verse "To thee they have in the beginning carried round Surya with the bridal procession. Mayest thou, Agni, give back to the husbands the wife together with offspring." After he has led her round the fire three times and has sacrificed to Prajapati, the bridegroom, holding fast the bride by his hand, performs the ceremony known as the Saptapadi or walking the seven steps together, which finally and irrevocably seals the marriage.

The 9th verse of the Surya Sukta runs as follows: "Soma was he who wooed the maid; the groomsmen were Ashwins, when the Sun-God Savitar bestowed his willing daughter Surya on her Lord." A little further on, the 13th verse says: "The bridal procession of Surya which Savitar got up, moved along. In the Aghas (Maghas) oxen are slain; in the Arjunis (Phalgunis) the bride is escorted to her husband's home." Here the words "Aghasu hanyante gavah" have been translated as "In the Aghas (Maghas) the oxen are slain," which, in my opinion, is wrong. "Gavah" the plural of "go" stands for sun's rays too in Vedic etymology. The correct translation of the passage therefore, should be, "In the Aghas (Maghas the Sun's rays are killed or suppressed: in the Arjunis (Phalgunis) the bride is escorted to her husband's home."

Twin Ashwins As Bride's Attendants

Vedic scholars without exception have correctly identified Surya, the daughter of the Sun, with the Dawn, Ushas, and therefore, it is well to remember that the wedding described in the Rigvedic hymn is the marriage of the Dawn Goddess to the Moon-God. There are a few points in connection with the wedding of this Dawn Goddess to which I wish to draw attention here. Her attendants, as you have seen, are stated to be Ashwins. Now, who were these Ashwins? Mr. A. MacDonnell in his "Vedic Mythology", summing up their characteristics, tells us as follows:

Of all the Gods the Ashwins were most closely connected with honey (madhu), with which they are mentioned in many passages. They have a skin filled with honey, and the birds which draw them abound in it. They poured out 100 jars of honey. Their honey-goad (madhu-kasha), with which they bestrew the sacrifice and the worshipper, is peculiar to them. Only the car of the Ashwins is described as honey-hued (madhu-varna) or honey-bearing (madhu-vahana). They only are said to be fond of honey (madhuyu, madhvi) or drinkers of it (madhupa). The priest to whom they are invited to come is called honey-handed. They give honey to the bee and are compared with bees They are, however, like other Gods, fond of Soma and are invited to drink it with Ushas and Surya. As Macdonnel observes, this Soma which the Ashwins drink is later identified with Madhu or honey.

Ashwins' Car Drawn By Asses

Further, we are told that the Ashwins' car is the only one which is three-wheeled. This car is sometimes described as drawn by a buffalo, or swan, eagles, bird-steeds, eagle-steeds, or by an ass. In the Aitareya Brahmana, however, the Ashwins' car is definitely stated to be drawn by two asses (rasabhau), which fact of tradition is confirmed by Yaska, the ancient author of "Nirukta." In this car drawn by two asses the Ashwins are said to have run a race with the other celestials, including Agni, Ushas and Indra, for obtaining what is known as the Ashwina Shastra and to have won that race. Further investigation of this so-called Ashwina Shastra discloses the fact that the recitation of the 12,000 verses composing this long Shastra has for its sole object the recovery or attainment of the Sun. We shall see further on that the object of the Ashwina Shastra as well as of what is called Madhu Vidya or the Secret Doctrine of Honey, of which the Ashwins are declared to be the repositories, is one and the same, namely the recovery or attainment of the Sun-God.

Reverting to the Ashwins, it is stated in the Vedic Hymns in praise of them that they and their car go round the heavens and that they follow Ushas or the Dawn in their car. At the yoking of their car Ushas is born. They are Suryadevi's two husbands and she ascended their car. In the Surya Sukta already referred to, it is said that when Sivitar gave Surya to her husband (patye), Soma was the wooer (Vadhuyu) while the Ashwins were groomsmen (Vara). Owing to their connection with Surya, they are invoked to conduct the bride home on their chariot.

Secret Doctrine Of Honey

In brief, these twin deities, the Ashwins, lead Surya, the Dawn goddess, in their chariot drawn by two asses, to her husband's home. The Ashwins as well as their car are not only honey-hued but practically dripping with honey. Nay more, the Ashwins are said to be the custodians of what is called Madhu-Vidya or the Secret Doctrine of Honey. About this Madhu-Vidya, we gather from the Rigvedic hymns in praise of the Ashwins the following legend: Indra taught the Madhu Vidya to the sage Dadhyang, on condition that he should not reveal the secret to any other and if he did, Indra would cut off his head. The Ashwins wished to know the Madhu Vidya from Dadhyang and he reluctantly agreed to impart the secret to them. In order to circumvent Indra, the Ashwins cut off Dadhyang's head and attaught the Madhu Vidya to the the trunk of Dadhyang. He then taught the Madhu vidya to the Ashwins. On this Indra became angry and cut off the head of Dadhyang—which, as we know, was a horse's head. But the Ashwins brought the real head, which they had kept in a safe place and replaced it on the shoulders of Dadhyang and made him whole again. Such is the quaint legend related in the Vedic texts, in connection with the Madhu Vidya or the Secret Doctrine of Honey.

From what Sayana, the well-known commentator of the Vedas, says, this Madhu Vidya is seem to be only the reverse side of Visha Vidya or the Secret Doctrine of Poisons or antidotes, which is given out at some length in the 24th Anuvaka of the 1st Mandala of the Rigveda. He cites one formula of this Madhu Vidya which runs as follows: Having taken the poison in the Surya Mandala with the fourth finger; having made it ambrosia and caused them to blend together, may it become poisonless". The Visha-Vidya is also named as Madhula, and is stated to be synonymous with Madhu Vidya.

Sun As "Honey of the Gods"

In the Chhandogya Upanishad also the Madhu Vidya is taught in another form. The 3rd chapter of this Upanishad is wholly devoted to an outline of this Vidya, which is characterised as Guhya Adesha—or Secret Doctrines. The Adhyaya begins with the declaration—"Asau va Aditya Devamadhu"—"This Aditya is the Honey of the Gods. Throughout there is a reference to the glowing rays of the Sun as honey and the chapter ends with the acclamation of man and beast at the reappearance of Aditya or the Sun at the end of a twelve-month period. A close study of this cult of Honey leads one to the conclusion that it's supreme object was the same as that of the Ashwina Shastra, namely attainment or recovery of the Sun-God who had disappeared from view.

(TO BE CONCLUDED ON SUNDAY NEXT.)

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SHORT STORY IN KARNATAKA

(Continued From Page 28)

nivasa. Anandakanda has a wide range of subjects. He is a shrewd observer of life and, being a poet, he has a natural gift of depicting the finer feelings of man and woman. He largely depends upon presenting a contrast of moods. The unseen hands of help, the national dogmatism of the Indian peasant, the brave doggedness of the India woman flow from his pen in all their poignancy.

Shankarabhatta has an eye for domestic tragedies. One of his stories deals with the longing of an orphan boy for a festive sweet. He picks up such commonplace themes and impregnates them with vivid life. He bridges objective thought with subjective vision. Shankarabhatta is a poet of standing like Anandakanda. He has the poetic "disassociateness" while handling the under-dog. He is deeply sympathetic, but hides his identity. His work is marked for its modesty, brevity and elegance.

Devadu's Distinctive Work

Devadu will always be known for his uncommon motifs. Being accustomed to palace life and its environments, he skillfully portrays the social and human side of princely life. To Devadu life is a big compromise. The prince and peasant are two different entities fulfilling specific purposes. He acknowledges the value of social distinctions and feels that republican tendencies are detrimental to the growth of a corporate life. A benevolent prince and his subjects fulfilling their various Karmas interest him vitally. Devadu's work is distinctly sentimental. His crisp style yields very successfully to flashes of sentimentalism. Himself being a Vaidik, he has great regard for the customs of his religion and attempts to glorify them even to the extent of overdoing it. He has clever technique and by sheer dominance of technical elegance persuades the reader to read, and reread him, despite individual likes and dislikes.

My work and view of life are the exact counterpart of the writer last mentioned. I am for a complete change and none too pleased with our moribund existence. Let us by all means retain all that is good and beautiful in our culture and life and mercilessly overthrow all that is rotten. Our sham beliefs, self-deceptions and slavish attachment to all that is old and moth-eaten, have tended to drag us far, far from the path of progress. Human nature responds to certain impulses and social order wants to divert it to one continuous flow. In its zeal to keep us in the tentacles of social order, society, ruthlessly trods upon individual liberty and happiness. Society with its archaic principles and narrow vision blinds itself to the stern realities of life. Should man go on offering himself to this 'Wheel of Juggernaut' and not surmount social tyranny?

Satire

These deeper and vital aspects of life interest me. Somehow the play of satire has not been commonly employed by our short story writers. The Kannada play has a rich harvest of satirical motifs and story writers have singularly refrained from employing that powerful whip. I attempted to give a series of social studies in a satirical vein. One deals with the honour bestowed to the memory of a great writer. When all the world was giving unqualified praise to his greatness his unfortunate widow-wife does not get a standing room in the celebration hall. Another deals with the spasmodic efforts made by a simpleton to marry. He falls into the hands if a professional matrimonial agent; and does succeed getting married at the cost of all his belongings. A few days later the bird flies away and he learns that his wife was previously wedded to somebody else.

Volumes of short stories published by nearly all the writers mentioned here and my Anthology of short stories "Kamana Billoo", which appeared in 1933, have built up an edifice of short stories. Imitators were not wanting in copying original models. Short story writing became a fashion and many a novice produced one or two stories of rich cadence. Indeed, the taste for short stories so dominated the literary horizon that for a long time any writer of note was a short story writer. Consequently other forms of literature suffered.

Short story has been the soul and voice of the Kannada folk. To the king of Syracuse Plato sent, it seems, a collection of the plays of Aristophanes to give him a comprehensive view of Greek philosophy. One could send an anthology of Kannada short stories to any one anxious to know the life, custom and genius of the Kannada folk.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"Sentimental Tommy"

By Sir THOMAS BARRIE

The story of Tommy Sandys begins so far as we are concerned in a slum of London. But insofar as his mother was concerned his story began back in Thrums in Scotland, where she met his father. Early in life Tommy realized that there was something queer about his father, for his mother used to run away with the little boy and hide from her husband. The little boy did not understand much about it, but he knew that his mother lived in terror of his father. He vividly remembered her saying with relief that his father had gone away and would not come back to them anymore.

But soon after the death of the elder Tom Sandys, there was the birth of his posthumous daughter, little Elspeth Sandys. Tommy a lad of five years had seen the doctor go upstairs one afternoon and had said to his playmate that either a baby or a "deader" would be there. I was a baby to his own mother! Such treachery to himself was unbearable. But that was all over now, and Tommy and Elspeth Sandys loved each other far beyond the love of ordinary people.

Until he was a big boy, almost ten years old, did Tommy know his mother's story. When she was twenty-nine years old, Mrs. Sandys knew that she had already lived too long and that she must prepare her children for life as best she could. She told Tommy that as a pretty Scottish lass she had been betrothed to Aaron Latta, an honest lad with good habits. That a Mr. Tom Sandys had seen her and had boasted that he could take her away from Aaron. That she had scorned his boast. That Sandys had forced Aaron to write her name before her face, putting the name Sandys at the end of it. That she had begged Aaron to fight him, even if he were beaten, but not to write her name thus. That the humiliation of seeing her betrothed thus beaten by the will of another man without striking in her defence broke her own resistance, and the "masterful man" had his way with her. He married her after a time and very soon thereafter little Tommy was born in London.

When Tommy's mother finished her story in the middle of the night, she enjoined her little son to teach his sister to flee from masterful men. She made Tommy promise to protect Elspeth all her life. Tommy never forgot her words even though he did not fully understand their meaning for many a year.

Thus it came about that the young mother died before she was thirty years old, sending her orphaned children to her former lover. That he should support the two children of the man who had stolen his sweetheart seemed a sort of retribution to Aaron Latta. He took them into his bleak home. His soul long bereft of self-respect had shriveled up, he seldom went out but worked at his loom early and late. From the first he was willing to take Tommy and Elspeth, but he disliked the boy as much as he loved the little girl.

Tommy and Elspeth made the most of their poor lot. They loved each other to a degree hard to estimate; there was a spiritual feeling between them that perhaps came from their dying mother's injunctions. Little Elspeth seldom made up her mind without asking Tommy what he thought; she did not realize that Tommy's opinion was a variable thing, for Tommy was gifted with the glow of imagination.

Everything in the drab village was beautiful if they did it together. School was a joy for they went to Miss Ailie's School where boys and girls both were pupils. Tommy never studied but he could read so well that Miss Ailie had him read aloud to her. She had him call the swear words "stroke". Tommy knew too much for his years: he knew about Miss Ailie's diary, although he had no idea what a diary was. He only knew that she wrote in a little book each day and that sometimes it made her laugh. (Tommy did not know about the tears that accompanied the death of Miss Kitty, thus removing half the teaching force, nor of Miss Ailie's struggle with the bills and with teaching arithmetic and with discipline.)

Afternoons provided free time for games. Tommy was always the leader; he liked to play games where the children pretended to be famous historical characters. One night as they played a game of make-believe, Tommy challenged the shadows under a tree and a stern human voice answered. Major Ivie McQueen, a friend of Miss Ailie's stepped forth. They had a lot of fun together for the Major entered into the game.

When the Major called at Miss Ailie's soon after that, Tommy wanted to be hospitable, so he handed him Miss Ailie's diary to read while he waited. May be he would laugh as Miss Ailie did. But the Major did not laugh; he went away very quietly. Very soon after this, he married Miss Ailie.

But Tommy had to change schools. He had outgrown Miss Ailie's range of teaching and as destined for a boys' school, leaving Elspeth all day was the bad part. But at the new school Tommy gained fame; he took all the customers for letter-writing away from the school master. It was the laugh of the village that everybody preferred for this little boy to write their letters for them, to the work of the school master. The teacher found Tommy a perplexing pupil: he won his love and drove him wild at the same time.

Aaron Latta told Tommy at this point that he would send the boy through the advanced school so that he could take examinations for the university. But that if he failed them, he would be apprenticed as a herdsman. It was all the same to Tommy. Nothing around him mattered much anyway: life was all inside his head

When Tommy took the examinations, he failed. Aaron prepared to send him to the neighbour's field as an apprenticed herdsman, but the school-master stopped him. The teacher said there was another contest for which Tommy was eligible; a literary composition for which the subject was handed the boys as they sat down to write. The master had hopes for Tommy in this; it seemed just his field.

At the end of the two hours, Tommy had written one and a half pages; he had sat for over an hour trying to think of just the proper word to convey his meaning. His opponent had written many pages. When Tommy lost that prize, Aaron packed him off to the farmer to begin work.

On his ride through the woods, Tommy noted everything so that he could write Elspeth. They wrote each other daily. Tommy did not then know that the teacher whose boy won the prize told Aaron and others that Tommy should have won, Tommy Sandys was a literary genius. Tommy did not care where he heard it, he was too busy writing.

(COPYRIGHT.)

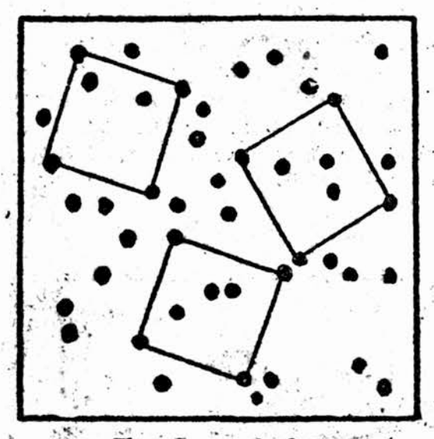
"Ah! What is this that looms up from the past—buried treasures!"

"It must be my wife's first husband."

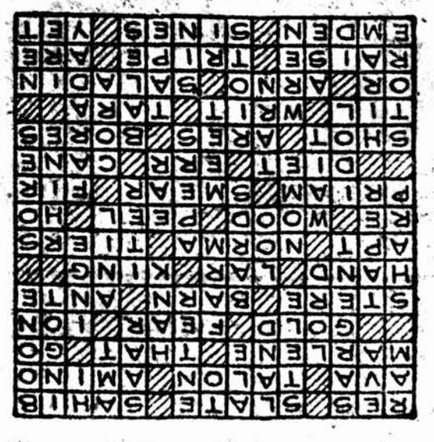
SOLUTIONS TO THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

AN EASY ONE: Jump the central checker into the upper left-hand-corner square, and jump the checker in the lower left-hand-corner square into the square vacated by the central checker.

GIRLS' VACATION PROBLEM: The girls' destination is ARGENTINA. The words in the word square are: OASIS, AGENT, SEINE, INNER, STERN. The numbers in the magic square are: Top row, 7, 20, 3, 11, 24; Second row, 13, 21, 9, 17, 5; Third row, 19, 2, 15, 23, 6; Fourth row, 25, 8, 16, 4, 12; Bottom row, 1 14, 22, 10, 18.



Three Squares In One



Cross-Word Puzzle Solution

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A FARMER and his wife were sitting musing by the fireside one wet night.

In the morning his wife had been looking at pigs and sheep and cattle, to say nothing of machinery added to the stock since her arrival on the scene.

"None of them would have been here but for my brass," she said.

"No, they wouldn't," her husband retorted, "and tha wouldn't have been here but for thi brass, either."

✦ ✦ ✦

"AND upon what income do you propose to support my daughter?"

"Five thousand a year."

"Oh. I see. Then with her private income of five thousand a—"

"I've counted that in."

✦ ✦ ✦

A VISITOR went into a seaside hostelry for an appetizer before lunch. An old sailor sidled up to him.

"Adventurous life I've had," he said.

"I suppose so," said the visitor.

"Yes," continued the sailor, "all sorts of things seem to happen to me. Not long ago I had an operation. After I came to, the doctor told me that he'd left a sponge inside me, but I told him to let it stay there as I didn't want another operation, and there it is to this day."

"It must pain you," said the visitor.

"Oh, it don't hurt at all," said the sailor "But I get terribly thirsty!"

✦ ✦ ✦

DODSON had never played golf before but he had real beginner's luck when he drove off. The ball flew straight to the green, trickled across it, then dropped into the hole. At his very first attempt the novice had realized the ambition of every golfer; but he did not seem unduly excited.

By a miracle, Dodson's next drive was almost as good. Again the ball landed on the green, but this time it stopped a few inches from the hole.

He turned apologetically to his partner.

"How silly of me!" he exclaimed "I've missed it!"

THE new farm hand wanted to attend a dance, but he hadn't had a shave for a fortnight, couldn't shave himself, and it was the barber's half-day holiday.

"I'll give you a shave with my razor if you like," offered an old hand.

"Have you ever shaved anyone before?" the new hand asked.

"Not exactly!" was the reply. "But once I scraped all the hair off a pig without spoiling the bacon, so I reckon I ought to be able to fix you."

✦ ✦ ✦

"HOW is your father?"

"Oh, him's all right' "

"How is your mother?

"Oh, her's very well."

"Dear me! Your grammar is terribly bad."

"Yes, rheumatic!"

✦ ✦ ✦

"A MAN is reported to have seen the same movie 144 times."

"Who hasn't?"

✦ ✦ ✦

"YOU are a singular sort of girl."

Mabel—"Well, that's easily altered."

"MY, how fast your heart is beating. It sounds like a drum."

Young Man—"Yes, dear; that's the call to arms."

✦ ✦ ✦

"SUGAR Pie," said the dark swain, "did that kiss Ah just gave you make you long fo' another?"

"Sho did, Boy, h'it sho did! But he's outa town."

✦ ✦ ✦

CLERK: "May I use your phone? My wife told me to ask you for a raise and I have forgotten how much she told me to ask for."

Boss: "Certainly, and when you have finished I'll call my wife to see if she will allow me to give it to you."

✦ ✦ ✦

"ARE you the gentleman who lectures on peace at any price?"

"I lecture on peace, yes; but my price is dol. 100."

✦ ✦ ✦

"IS she the kind of woman who lets out everything?"

"Everything, but her husband."

HE—I'm thinking of asking some girl to marry me. What do you think of the idea?

She—It's great idea, if you ask me.

✦ ✦ ✦

"WOULD you care to join us in a game of bridge."

"Certainly! I've never played, but I know I'd enjoy it."

✦ ✦ ✦

ASSISTANT: "Here's a hat, madam, that will make you look forty years younger."

Fussy Lady: "Really, but it's a hat I want, not a baby's bonnet."

✦ ✦ ✦

A PRODUCER states that Russian dancing is most difficult To us it looks like folding your arms in front and running about while sitting down.

✦ ✦ ✦

"A GIRL'S ideal is often shattered, you know."

"Don't you mean "broke'?"

Our Humorist At Large

Fond Parent: "He'll prove a docile pupil. I'm sure, sir. If you should have to correct him, just hit the boy next to him. It will be quite good enough!"

"Why do you think that you and Jim will get on better when you're married?"

My dear! He simply adores married women!"

Sympathetic Lady: "Has your dog got fleas?"

"Mass yer 'eart no, Mum. All he suffers from is what you might call a technical itch."

FAMILY LIKENESSES.

"These are your youngsters?...charming...The little girl is more like her father than her mother."

("Il Travaso", Rome).

CHIEF RACIAL TYPES OF INDIA

(Continued from Page 3)

with an exactitude of details which it is difficult to surpass. Among these there are the busts of a Negrito Kadar with his frizzly Melanesian hair, fair representatives of the Proto-Australoid group such as the Santals, Mundas, Maria Gonds and the Chenchus of Hyderabad, representatives of the Mangoloid tribes of the sub-Himalayan region and Assam, such as the Tibetan and the Lepcha of Sikkim, the Abor and the Mishmi from the extreme northern frontiers of Assam and the Angami and the Konyak Nagas of the Naga Hills. The busts also include the head of a Toda of the Nilgiri Hills and a Bengali Brahmin of a well-known family of Calcutta.

Figures of different racial types displayed in the old Ethnographic museums, were prepared from descriptions and photographs. But these lacked in accuracy, the workmanship being largely influenced by the imagination and personal leanings of the modellers. As the aim of the ethnographical museums is to demonstrate actual physical types and customs of the people, conventionalised figures not based on personal knowledge of the modellers cannot completely fulfil the scientific needs for which such figures are intended.

Figures In Chicago Museum

With the increasing realisation of the true purpose of museums, this defect was recognised and the Field Museum of Chicago was the first to make a new departure, and deputed Melvina Hoffman, the world famous sculptress, at a cost of dols. 100,000, to visit distant parts of the world and prepare figures from the living types which were selected for her by competent anthropologists with whom the Field Museum had made arrangements beforehand. Mlle. Hoffman prepared 100 figures in all which are now displayed in the Hall of Chicago and Field Museum of Chicago and of which no less an authority than Sir Arthur Keith wrote a descriptive account.

Miss Gajrabai Ismail Syed of Sholapur has been appointed as Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector of Girl's Schools of Sholapur District.

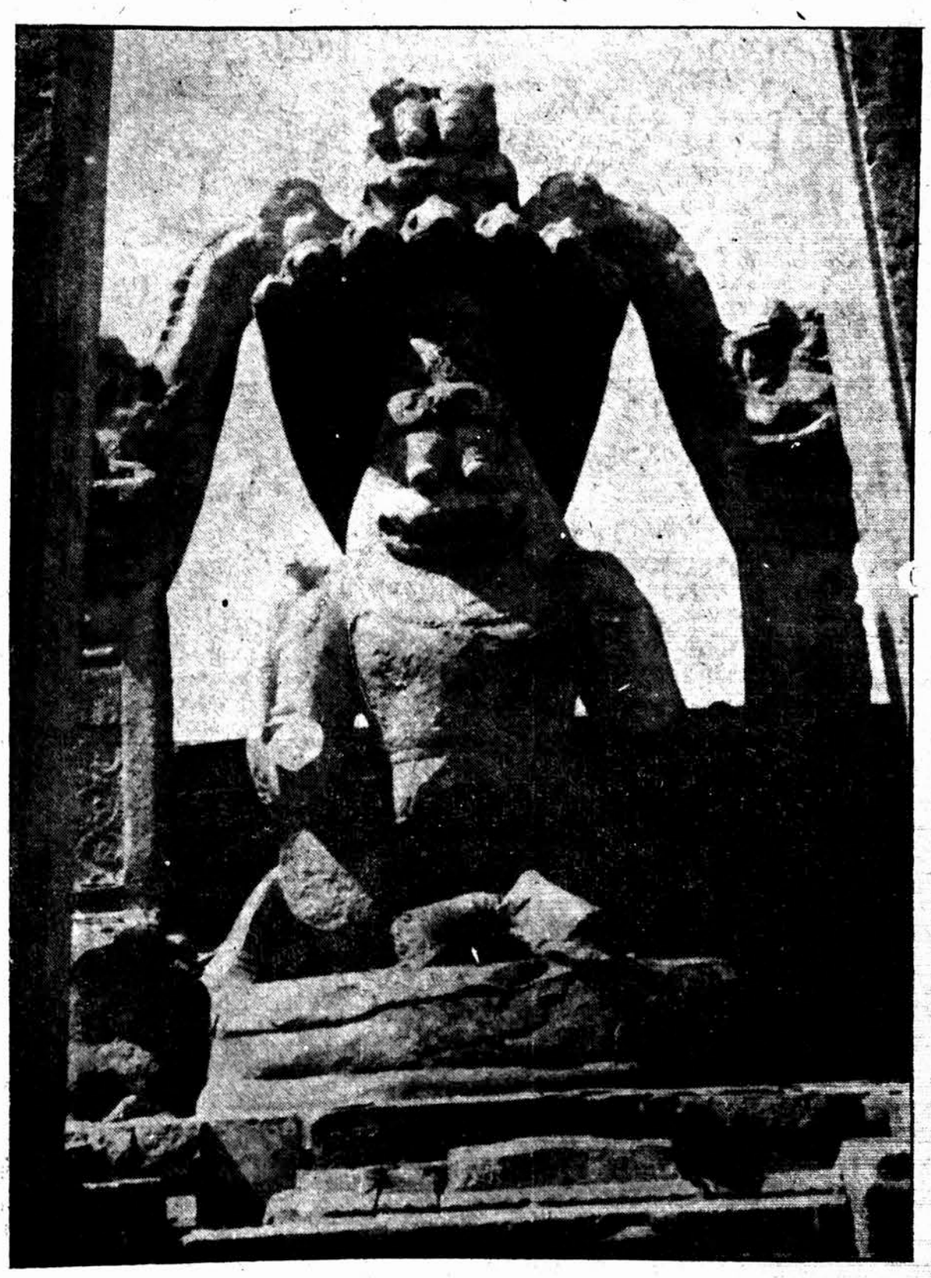
Shrimati Rukminee, retired Principal of the Maharani's College, Mysore, has been awarded the title of "Samaj Praveene" by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore in Dasara Darbar.

Many parts of the Western World are now "blacked-out" owing to the war, so here's a topical idea (from Switzerland) for a light in the "Black-out". The globe with its interior lighting, is not only used for studying world events, but also provides suitable diffused lighting.

Dr. Benes, ex-President of Czechoslovak Republic, shaking hands with Gustav Becva, Chairman of Czechoslovak colony of exiles in London, who celebrated the 21st anniversary of their Republic on Oct. 28.

"Still Life"

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



The Hampi Ruins.

(Photo by P. T. Seshadri).

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